CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28781—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1892.

OF THE AL ASIATIC SO

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	THAMES	4074	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	800	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†*	SIAM	3038	501	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4237	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
					Saturday
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July.
MPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Clas
D TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail on
ELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800 550	22nd July.
LEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800 550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

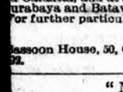
Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
RENICE	P. Mersa	3,200 550	8th July.
HSBE	F. Cossovich	3,800 550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Surabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 25, 92.

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Tons.	Captain.	About
LYCIA 3129	....McNay..	2nd July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson ..	27th July.
ISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
OUMANIA ..	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 29th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 3rd July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 30th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"CHILDREN'S CARS."

LIGHT, Comfortable and Safe, Highly varnished, Wheels-painted Red, best London style and finish, with Straps, &c.—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "RUSTIC," 20" Wheels. Seats in front and back	14 0	15 12
The "CALEDONIAN," 20" Wheels. Seat in front and stand at back	21 0	23 8
The "ZEPHYR," 23" Wheels	25 0	28 0
Superior do. do with Scroll Springs. Seats front and back	28 0	32 0
The "FAVOURITE," on 23" Wheels, Seats front and back	25 0	28 0

All the above are fitted with Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, and can be fitted with a Summer Canopy for Rs. 5, extra.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE WATERPROOF MADE.

H. & CO.'S VENTILATED CAPE COAT, From Rs. 16-10

HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

COMFORT WITH PRECISION.
WRITE FOR
OUR NEW PRICE LIST.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT BOMBAY, MAKERS.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL KIT AND GYMKHANA REQUISITES.

CRICKET KIT.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, CRICKET—			
Treacher & Co.'s double seam	each	3 8	4 0
" " treble seam	"	4 8	5 0
" " four seam, registered	"	5 4	5 12
Eclipse composition	"	1 8	1 12
Duke's double seam, first quality	"	3 8	4 0
" " treble " "	"	5 0	5 12
Boys'	each from	1 8	1 12
	to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality	"	10 8	11 12
" " B "	"	8 8	9 8
" " C "	"	6 8	7 8

We have now succeeded in making [illegible] enable us to supply all Cane Bats at a lower price t[illegible] possible. These Bats are the correct weight, well bala[illegible] and are undoubtedly the best value ever offered.

BATS, Boys'	each from	1 10	1 14
	to	3 0	3 8
" Patent Exceller	each	13 0	15 0
" Cobbett's All Cane	"	10 8	11 12
" Frowd's Driver	"	15 0	17 0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, co[illegible]s, Ball, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box		10 0	11 4

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanised India-rubber covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

	No. 4. Rs. a.	No. 5. Rs. a.	No. 6. Rs. a.	
ASSOCIATION BALLS—				
Cash	6 0	6 12	7 8	each.
Credit	6 12	7 12	8 8	"
RUGBY BALLS—				
Cash	5 4	6 4	7 4	"
Credit	6 0	7 0	8 4	"

Pumps for inflating Foot Balls		3 0	3 8
Shin Guards	per pair from	1 8	1 12
	to	2 8	3 0

Spare Insides, best vulcanised rubber—

	No. 4. Rs. a.	No. 5. Rs. a.	No. 6. Rs. a.	
Cash	2 0	2 4	2 12	each.
Credit	2 4	2 8	3 0	"

LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, GOLF KIT, RACKETS, POLO, QUOITS, &c.

N.B.—The above Prices are advanced 10 per cent. in consequence of the heavy decline in Exchange.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN BLOOD RENOVATOR
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
Cures Boils, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcers, Scrofula, Scurvy, Abscesses, Tumours, Glandular Enlargements, and all Blood and Skin Affections. Price, Rs. 1-4 per Bottle.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6 0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.	
Gold Frame and Handle	" 125 0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50
Shell do.	" 20 0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	" 3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	" 1 8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8 0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	" 8 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	" 3 0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	" 2 0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	" 5 0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	" 5 0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	" 4 8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	" 5 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.
HEAD OFFICE, 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.
LONDON OFFICE, 81, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.
TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:
The Right Honourable the EARL OF KINTORE.
The Right Honourable the EARL OF DENBIGH.
Sir JOSEPH C. LEE.
BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Branch Offices and Agencies in all the principal Towns of EUROPE, AUSTRALASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

Mutual Life Insurance Company only.

ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1891.
FROM THE 32ND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Assurance in Force	£167,686,366 at 1s. 4d.	=	Rs. 25,15,295,490
New Assurance in 1891	48,566,319	" =	7,28,494,785
Income	8,136,447	" =	1,22,046,705
Assets, 31st December, 1891	28,374,691	" =	4,25,620,365
Liabilities, 4 per cent. Valuation	22,917,820	" =	3,43,767,300
Surplus, 4 per cent. Basis	5,456,871	" =	81,853,065

SURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES ON EVERY STANDARD OF VALUATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Policy Holders during the year 1891	3,083,478 at 1s. 4d.	=	46,252,170
Total Amount Paid Policy-Holders since the organisation of the Society	32,996,332	" =	494,944,980

IMPROVEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Increase of Income	989,081 at 1s. 4d.	=	14,836,215
Increase of Assets	3,532,244	" =	52,983,660
Increase of New Assurance	6,102,547	" =	91,538,205
Increase of Surplus	£31,778	" =	7,976,670

The Free-Tontine Policy is Unrestricted, Incontestable, Non-forfeitable, and Accumulative with Low Premiums reducible to Home Rates for European Military and Civilian residents in, also for Natives of India, and virtually provides Endowment Assurance at Ordinary Life Rates.

Native Gentlemen, whose lives are unexceptionable, will be accepted at Eastern Rates under the 2 years Endowment Table.

Policies are granted either in Sterling or Rupee Currency.

Intending Assurers are particularly requested to see the Manager or write for Prospectus and particulars.

Active and energetic Canvassers and Agents wanted for Bombay and other centres in India.

Policies are issued and claims paid in Bombay.

Temporary Offices, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Dr. E. H. R. LANGLEY, M.R.C.S., Brigade-Surgeon, Chief Medical Referee.

L. V. DESBOROUGH,
Manager.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and consumptive Complaints, Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.
PLACED WELL IN FRONT OF COMPETITION.
MANUFACTURED BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE MAKERS.
SEASONED MATERIALS, NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.
STRONGLY AND SOLIDLY BUILT, ELEGANT EXTERIOR.

WE STATE without hesitation that these Pianos cannot but REFLECT CREDIT on our RECOMMENDATION and MORE IMPORTANT, give the MOST UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION and CONTENT BUYERS.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 825.
On the Hire Purchase System..... { For 12 months, Rs. 76 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 40 per month.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
GRAND SYMPATHETIC UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 780.
On the Hire Purchase System..... { For 12 months, Rs. 72 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 40 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 1,550.
On the Hire Purchase System..... { For 12 months, Rs. 141 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 76 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
PLAIN BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 1,445.
On the Hire Purchase System..... { For 12 months, Rs. 131 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 71 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
GRAND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 895.
On the Hire Purchase System..... { For 12 months, Rs. 80 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 71 per month.

Price Lists and Particulars of Terms of Purchase of Pianofortes sent Post Free.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GORGINA has never been known to fail in the cure of Ringworm and Dhobie's Itch, and has been found most efficacious in nearly every Skin Affection. Price, As. 8.
Special Terms to Merchants on Application to the Sole Manufacturers—
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.
WATERPROOF CLOAK.
AS APPROVED AND SEALED AT H. M. WAR OFFICE.
ALL OTHER MAKES OBSOLETE.
CAVALRY PATTERN, AS SEALED.....Rs. 45.
MODIFIED PATTERN FOR CIVILIANS.....Rs. 38.
CASH OR V.-P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

	Rs. a.
WHIP-CORD" BREECHES—	
Best make in various colours	23 0
BEDFORD CORD" BREECHES—	
Brown and Drab	23 0
ELASTIC WEB" BREECHES—	
Easy and Comfortable Wear	25 0
FINE CASSIMERE" BREECHES—	
White Cassimere for Racing	30 0
POLO" BREECHES—	
White Cotton or Linen Drill	6 to 14 0
Brown or White Moleskins	16 0
COTTON CORD" BREECHES—	
In Olive or Grey	16 0
GAITERS	8 to 11 8

THORPE & CO.,
BREECHES MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM, MAZAGON.

CONCERT

In aid of the CHURCH REPAIRS in the above Room

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, at 9 P.M.

TICKETS.—Price: One Rupee and Eight Annas, at Mrs. COUNSELL'S, Hornby Row; Mr. SIBBALDS, Nabob Tank Road, Mazagon; and at the MISSION HOUSE, Mazagon.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT! FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!!

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY

Being amalgamated from the 1st proximo with the VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY, the former will give only ONE and MOST positively the LAST Performance on THURSDAY NIGHT, the 30th instant,

Their exceedingly pathetic New Parsee Drama,

"BHOLEE GOOL," *Vans* "GOOLNI BHOOL,"

(i.e., the simple-minded GOOL or GOOL'S error.)

By Mr. Balmanji N. Kabraji.

This Piece is adaptedto a Parsee Life of the Emotional Drama of

"EAST LYNNE."

N.B.—To avoid disappointment, please reserve your seats early.

THE S.S. "ALTONOWER" has arrived from Antwerp and London, and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 28th June, 1892.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per s. s. SAFARI, ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and LAMU, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be made before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed.

No claims will be admitted after the vessel leaving port and after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane, near Agra Bank.

Bombay, 29th June, 1892.

BOMBAY, 27th JUNE, 1892.

MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the letter of your Solicitors, dated the 23rd inst., I hereby express to you my deep and unqualified regret for HAVING MANUFACTURED BAR SOAP in imitation of that of Messrs. GOSSAGES for having sold the same as "Phul Chap," a name which is the property of Messrs. Gossages and under which their Soap has been long and favourably known in the market; and for having disposed of my spurious soap in old boxes of Messrs. Gossages, bearing their name and marks imperfectly erased by me.

I hereby humbly APOLOGISE for these WRONGFUL ACTS on my part, and I most solemnly promise and undertake NEVER to REPEAT THEM.

I promise and undertake not at any time hereafter to manufacture or sell Soap bearing flower or star marks or any other marks resembling in any degree the marks of Messrs. Gossages, or any marks which might procure for soap the name or designation of "Phul Chap Soap."

I further promise and undertake that I will not at any time hereafter use the boxes of Messrs. Gossages whether with or without defacement of their names thereon for packing soap therein, or for any other article of merchandise.

I also promise and undertake to deliver up to you all the soap in my possession bearing stars or flowers or other marks similar to those of Messrs. Gossages, and also all boxes in my possession or power bearing their name and device whether erased in whole or in part or otherwise.

I hereby solemnly declare that the lists or accounts of the soap boxes in my possession or power and the statements regarding the same already delivered by me to you are true and accurate in every particular, and I bind myself to afford you at all times hereafter every information and assistance in my power which may enable or aid you to trace and recover in Bombay or elsewhere all spurious imitations of Messrs. Gossages' soap, as well as all boxes of theirs used for packing the same.

I further undertake and agree to pay all the legal and other expenses which have been incurred by you in reference to this matter.

And you are to be at liberty to publish and make use of this letter in any way which you may deem expedient.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

(શાઈ). હાજી દાદા અબ્બન શાઈ દા. પોતે.

(*i. e.*, HAJEE DADA ABAN,
His own handwriting.)

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of JAIKISONDAS PARSHOTAMDAS, an Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of BHUCANDAS VIZBHUCANDAS, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Bhucandas Vizbhucandas was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said Jaikisondas Parshotamdas has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this Twenty-Eighth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 28th day of June 1892.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND REQUISITES.

NEW GOODS just opened out,—

Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Do. Scrap.
Aristotype Paper.
Backgrounds.
Bromide Opals.
Brushes, Dusting.
Burnishers.
Calcium Slides for Sensitive Paper.
Cameras.
Cardboards.
Chemicals.
Cutting Glasses.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Do. Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Do. Granitine.
Do. Porcelain.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Easels.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
Funnels, Glass.
Glass Measures.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Ideal Hand Cameras.
Ilford's Bromide Paper.
Kodak Cameras.
Lantern Slide Boxes.
Lenses.
Light-tight Boxes.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marion's Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts.
Photo Boxes.
Do. Screens.
Do. Stands.
Photographic Sets complete.
Plate Boxes.
Do. Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames.
Printing out Paper
Sets Retouching.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shew's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spools for Kodak Cameras
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Do. Papier Mache
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vanneck Hand Cameras.
Vignetters.

COMPLETE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless, and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

F. S. MADON & CO.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—No Winding required. In handsome Carved Walnut Cases with Batteries charged to go for 3 years and which may be recharged after that time at a trifling Cost. Timepiece only Rs. 80. Striking hours and half-hours Rs. 100.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC BELLS, Rs. 3; complete with Battery, push and wire Rs. 5. Hand Telephones Rs. 4, complete Stations from Rs. 18. Spare Material, Switches, Wires, large stock always on hand.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU'S CEYLON TEA.—We strongly recommend this lovely Tea at Re. 1 per lb. packet. Discount to large purchasers.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Opera House, Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and Open-faced cases, 2 plate, with compensation Balance; Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

TO BE LET on WORLEY HILL, a large commodious and furnished BUNGALOW, known as SETNA VILLAS, lately occupied by Mrs. G. de Sence. Apply to RUSTOMJEE D. SETNA, No. 12, Bellasis Road.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STIFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH BUTTER and CREAM of the English Dairy Co., Kalbadevi Road, are unrivalled for CHEAPNESS, PURITY, and EXCELLENCE. Butter delivered at home, Ans. 14 per lb. Cream, Ans. 10 per lb. Mofussil orders promptly executed.

QUALITY being the first consideration.—Cheapest House in India for TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, CIGAR, CIGARETTE, TOBACCO, SMOKING REQUISITES, &c., &c.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE, or TO LET, a WOODEN HOUSE, at Stone Bunder, well built and durable, with three rooms and covered with Minton Tiles, 30 ft. sq. Apply to BOMANJI DHANJIBHOY, Merewether Dry Dock.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC FANS, WORKED BY DRY BATTERIES. Electric Chairs, Tables, Medical Boxes, Electric Strong Rooms, Money Safes, Cash Boxes, Electric Carpets, &c.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

YOU MAY not be able to see through a BRICK WALL. Try GREGORY'S BINOCULARS.—O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

RS. 10.—A really sound serviceable Nickel Silver WATCH with Jewelled escapement, Rs. 10 only!—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers, Fort.

MONSOON SHIRTS.—6 for Rs. 15 net. Neat Stripes and White Twill; cheap absorbent and satisfactory wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cuttlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street, Tunings Rs. 3.

ELECTRIC LIGHT for Medical, Dentist, or Domestic use, with Dry Batteries (Sensational Novelty) portable, durable, simple, and cheap. Incandescent Globes of all sizes and powers.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

JUST LANDED, Per s. s. Shannon, Dog-cart, Driving Aprons, Waterproof, Sheeting, Silk Umbrellas, &c., &c. Waterproof Coats, Rs. 4; and Suits complete, Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8 each.—AT HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Badiwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, etc. undertake Collection of outstanding debts.—No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES, complete Leclanches, 2 pints, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries, best make, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries for Electric Light or Motor, Rs. 3. Daniels, Bunsens, and other Batteries Rs. 3.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE above EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on SEPTEMBER 21st, and the latest date up to which EXHIBITS will be received is the 14th idem. Prospectuses can be obtained on Application to

F. L. CLIFFORD,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. F. A. Society, Poona.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the NATIVE and EUROPEAN Inhabitants of Bombay desirous of giving public expression to their appreciation of the valuable Services rendered to the City by Dr. THOMAS BLANEY, will be held at the ELPHINSTONE CAVASJEE INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 5 P.M.

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart, C.S.I., will preside.

CAVASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS.
ABDULLA M. DHARAMSEY.
Secretaries, Provisional Committee.

Bombay, 24th June 1892.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 29th instant, at 8 a.m., at "Erdington House," Mazagon, a choice collection of FOLIAGE and FLOWERING PLANTS, the property of the late F. B. CONRY, Esq. The Plants are now on view.

MADRAS RACES, 1892.

DECEMBER 24TH, 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST.

OWNERS are reminded that the first ENTRANCES CLOSE on July 1st.

For Prospectus see "Asian" of 21th June.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY Work, Speeches, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of HENRY JOSEPH PELLY, late a retired General in the Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Wye Bank, Broomy Hill, in the City of Herford, in the County of Herefordshire, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 31st May, 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which such notice shall have been given.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Attorney of the Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

ESTATE, MAJOR-GENERAL A. P. CHESSHYRE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII, OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the late AUGUSTUS PHILIPS CHESSHYRE, formerly of Waterloo House, but late of Garfield, Clevedon, in the County of Somerset, a retired Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died at Garfield, on the 14th day of December, 1891, Letters of Administration of whose Estate have been granted to GEORGE ROBERTS JOHNSTON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said Securities or property to the said administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1892.

No. 2961 OF 1892.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st of July next, a written application setting forth a true description of the Goods with the marks, number, and description of the packages, containing them, and a declaration of their value must be presented to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, Castle Rock, on the arrival there of any goods, which it is desired to pass. Persons forwarding goods without attending either personally or by Agent at the Custom House to pass them, should take notice that their goods will be liable to detention, and that any goods which may be passed, or attempted to be passed, without the application above described will be liable to be seized and confiscated.

Forms can be obtained at the Custom House at Castle Rock, or at the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

The above notice of course does not apply to passenger's baggage.

J. POLLEN,
Collector of Salt Revenue and Continental Customs.

Camp, Vapi, 19th May, 1892.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

SITUATE at WADJRA KARUR (Village of Diamonds), near Bellary.

250 acres or thereabouts of Freehold land and the perpetual Mining Rights of 21 acres or thereabouts.

The property belongs to the Madras Presidency Diamonds Fields, Limited.

Offers received by

P. C. RUBIE,
1, Punamali Road.

Madras, 27th May, 1892.

SALE OF STEAM AND MANUAL FIRE ENGINES AND FIRE ESCAPES.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of 4 STEAM FIRE ENGINES, 2 MANUAL FIRE ENGINES and 3 FIRE ESCAPES, the whole of which are in fair good condition.

The four steamers are Messrs. Shand and Mason's No. 1 Vertical.

The two Manuals are of the class known as Metallic Fire Engines, and are worked with effect by 10 or 12 men.

The three Fire Escapes are of the Fly Ladder Class capable of reaching an altitude of 50 feet. They are nearly new.

All the Engines are supplied with the necessary appliances for working them excepting Hose, and are only being disposed of on account of Engines of a more recent pattern having been procured.

Each steamer has been lately examined by the Government Boiler Inspector, who has granted the usual 12 monthly certificates for a steam pressure in the boilers of 100 lbs.

The whole of the above plant is open to inspection.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd June, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેબીબલા શેખાદમની કું૦

i.e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen.
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Celebrated Liqueur Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen Bottles.
" 33 " 2 dozen Pints.

BIRCH BRAE." Old Scotch Whisky.
Rs. 22 per dozen Bottles.

EUGENE CLICQUOT'S Champagne Carte Blanche Extra Dry.

Rs. 55 per dozen Bottles.
" 60 " 2 dozen Pints.

HUNT, ROOPE & TEAGE'S Genuine Old Port.
Rs. 33 per dozen Bottles (Quality No. 3.)
" 24 " " " (" " 1)

"CEPA DE MACON" Light Claret.
Rs. 12 per dozen Bottles.

"VINO DE MILAZZA," A Sicilian Wine.
Rs. 6 per dozen Bottles.

BASS & Co's LIGHT BITTER ALE.

"GREEN DIAMOND" Brand. Bottled by Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool.

Rs. 4-12 per dozen Bottles.
" 2-14 " " Pints.

TO BE HAD FROM

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, LOCAL FUND OVERSEER, Salary Rs. 80, with Travelling Allowances. Appointment till April 1893 if appointee found capable, with probability of regular employment. Candidate must know English, and one knowing Kanarese will be preferred. Apply before 15th July, 1892, to the Undersigned, with copies of Testimonials.

J. DAVIDSON,
President D. L. B, Bizapur.

Bizapur, 18th June, 1892.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
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NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that the Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
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SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
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LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

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DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

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All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf except Gwadur and Jask close at Karachi on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Safarian and the s.s. Altonower entered the Dock yesterday, and the s.s. Sabarmati left it on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Singapore left the Dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Surat will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Last Monday Mr. Goverdundas Permanandas's horse took fright and bolted down Apollo Street. Before it could be pulled up, it knocked down Gopal Ragu, who sustained severe injury to his shoulders.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Hurgovandas Jadowjee reported to the police that last Monday, a theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 750, was committed at his house at Modi Bay. Inquiries are being made.

AN ABSCONDED THIEF.—Banna, a woman, residing at Jeevunjee Kooka Street, reported to the police that her servant named Vitul, who was only a few days in her service, opened her box by a duplicate key during her absence from home, and absconded with ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 689.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Note on Burial Customs among the Buiahar Brahmans in the Tarun District, Behar," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, of Chapra, Behar.

THEFT OF SILVER BANGLES.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sanderson charged a Portuguese, named John Fereira, with stealing silver bangles from the shop of a Marwaree, named Cushna Jetha. The accused after having stolen the bangles, concealed them under a heap of coals at Clerk Road. The police arrested him on suspicion, and the accused admitted his guilt, and pointed out the place where he had concealed the bangles. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Dr. Blagey, the Coroner, held an inquest last Monday evening at Mount Road, Mazagon, touching the death of Revoobai, a girl aged twelve. The deceased went with her mother and two sisters to one of her relatives at about 1-30 p.m. that day. While her mother was grinding corn in the ground floor, she went to play with the other children of the house on the first storey. About half an hour after, she accidentally fell down from a window. She received a severe wound on the head and died immediately. The jury recorded an unanimous verdict of death caused by injuries received by an accidental fall out of a window on the first storey of a house.

THE RECEIVER AS BAD AS THE THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Nathu Gama, a Marwaree, living at Cawasjee Patell Tank Road, was charged before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with purchasing a stolen copper pot valued at Rs. 3-8 from Yeswant Rahoonder, a Hindu lad, about 11 years of age. The lad stole the copper pot from the house of one Raghu Nathu, and sold it to the accused Nathu Gama for one rupee and six annas. The Magistrate fined the accused Nathu Gama Rs. 100, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that he ought to be careful in buying utensils from a minor. The lad was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing the copper utensil.

THEFT AT DOONGRI.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Balla Narayan was charged by Inspector Gray with stealing a purse containing Rs. 149 from the house of Sripati Tookaram, a servant in the employ of Mahomed Saleh Mahomed, a merchant, and living at Doongri. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the accused and the complainant were living together in one room of a house at Doongri. On Sunday last during the absence of the complainant from the house, the accused stole a purse containing Rs. 149 from the complainant's box, which he opened with a duplicate key. The accused deposited the money with his master and told him that he would require the money back in four or five days, when he intended to go to his native country. On his return home in the evening the complainant discovering the theft reported the matter to the police, who made enquiries and arrested the accused on suspicion, and took him to his master, who produced the money deposited with him by the accused for safe custody. The accused denied the charge, but his worship convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to undergo one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

AN UNGRATEFUL MAHOMEDAN.—Inspector Stanford yesterday charged Fateh Mahomed, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing Rs. 100 in cash, the property of Goolam Hoosein Imam, a mechanical engineer, living with his mother-in-law in an out-house in the compound of the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital. It appeared that the accused met the complainant at Muscat, in Arabia. He was quite destitute and starving. The complainant took compassion on him and got him employed as a coal trimmer on a vessel bound for Bombay, and on which he, (complainant), himself was employed as a third-class engineer. The vessel came to Bombay and the complainant went to live with his mother-in-law. The accused used to visit the complainant at his house. On Sunday he went to see the complainant, but on finding that he was not at home, he broke open a box belonging to the complainant and stole therefrom Rs. 100 in cash and absconded to Thana, where he purchased several pieces of cloth, and then went to the Thana station with the intention of leaving for his native country, Punjab. A Thana police sepoy arrested him on suspicion and brought him to Bombay, where he was made over to Inspector Stanford. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE JAIN UNION CLUB.—A meeting of the Jain Union Club was held on Saturday last in the Hall of the Jain Association of India under the presidency of Mr. Mohanlalbhai Magunbhai, when Mr. Chhotalal Premji Shet delivered a lecture in English on "Trade and Commerce." The lecturer opened the subject with some preliminary remarks and then dwelt upon the history of trade and commerce, during which he observed that in ancient times commerce was carried on by barter, and in modern times by gold and silver. It was evident to him that the Indians, and particularly the Jains among them, were the first and foremost people who carried on commerce on an extensive scale with foreign countries such as Java, Sumatra, China, Japan, &c., in the east, and Zanzibar, Mokha, Bussorah, Estambol, (Constantinople), in the west. Cotton, silken and woollen fabrics and other Indian produce were largely exported by means of ships and vessels in exchange of gold, silver and jewellery. At the same time they carried on extensive commerce by means of caravans inside India, nature having favoured them with suitable climate, rivers, streams, &c. Considering the present facilities of commerce open to all, he saw no reason why Indians as a nation should not come into the vast field. A merchant must have a thorough knowledge of political economy and geography, and should possess sound judgment, self-reliance, perseverance and far-sightedness. These qualifications were sure to make a man a good merchant. Messrs. Jivanchand, Harakhchand, Amarchand, Mohanlal, and lastly, the President gave their opinions on the subject. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A PRACTICE game of the Rovers Football Club will be played this evening on the Cooperage ground at 5-30. All members are requested to attend. Sides will be chosen on the ground.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Volturno, in the Prince's Dock this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THERE left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during the five months ending May 31, 88,466 persons of British origin, 53,375 foreigners, and 1,409 whose nationality was not distinguished. The total, 141,250 shows an increase of 3,443 emigrants, as compared with the corresponding five months last year.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MUSIC AT VIENNA.

IN reference to an advertisement which appears in another column, the following particulars about the Vienna International Exhibition for music and theatrical appliances in the present season will be of interest. The exhibition was opened on May 10th, and will remain open till the 9th of October, 1892. At this exhibition all nations are represented, and the English and American are very prominent. Historical and old instruments of the most famous masters, autographs, original scores, manuscripts, stage apparatuses and costumes, photographs, portraits and busts of famous actors and actresses abound, and there is an excellent ethnographical exhibition of all musical instruments of the world. The original room of Schiller, Donizetti and others, as well as various belongings and objects of several renowned authors and musicians.

The exhibition is in the Prater with beautiful surroundings, splendid shades, promenades and avenues close to Vienna and accessible by cheap tram and bus from the centre of the city. The exhibition offers every possible adjunct—bars, restaurants, reading-rooms, bureau for information for travellers. A particular attraction is the part devoted to the illustration of old Vienna (Alt Wien) which is a true reproduction in plaster and wood of an old Viennese quarter, as it was about in 1692. In this charming old place, which is most admired by every connoisseur of the ancient and quaint, there is every sort of amusement in the style of Viennese peculiarities, like old bards dressed up in the costumes of the time, old theatres on the public road, marionettes, inns attended by costumed waiters. Those who love good music will have plenty of opportunity to satisfy their artistic taste. There is a large music hall for the use of vocal and instrumental concerts. In the enclosure of the exhibition there is a splendid theatre especially built for the performances of operas, dramas, and ballets. Every nation is invited to send the best artistes to perform their choicest national pieces. The exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to midnight, and is beautifully lit by electric light. The climate of Vienna is soft, and especially in summer, very healthy. Vienna lies about fourteen hours by railway from Trieste, and about thirty-six hours from Brindisi. Karlsbad is only twelve hours distant from Vienna.

Fares.	I. Class.	II. Class.
From Trieste to Vienna ccr flor 29.	(£2-6)	flor 22 (£1-17)
" Brindisi to Vienna "	(£5)	(£4-1)
" Vienna to Karlsbad " 16g.	(1-7)	" 10-50 (£1)

Hotels in Vienna are cheap and very comfortable, from 3s. to 7s. a day.

The surroundings of Vienna are well-noted for their beauty and attraction, and nobody will ever regret having visited this charming city. The exhibition has been very much appreciated by Austrians and foreigners, so much so that the number of visitors amounts up to the end of May to 300,000.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD AND MR. WACHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council with regard to the second reading of the Mhowra Bill, published in your columns to-day I find that Sir Charles Pritchard has personally referred to me in my threefold capacity, firstly, as a private individual, secondly, as the honorary secretary of the Bombay branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, and thirdly, as one of the joint honorary secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association.

In referring to me in all these capacities Sir Charles Pritchard has made statements which I am bound to observe are the very reverse of the truth. For the present, however, I will deal only with those that refer to me as an individual and as the honorary secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. Those that relate to the Presidency Association will more conveniently be dealt with on another occasion.

Sir Charles Pritchard says that I have advocated the interests of certain "influential families" in Bombay who own landed estates in Salsette, as well as of those of the owners of cocoanut carts in the island of Bombay." These, according to Sir Charles Pritchard, "have received support" from me in letters which I have signed on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association. So far as the statement relates to me, (my colleagues may speak for themselves), it is absolutely untrue, and I hope that Sir Charles Pritchard will do me—and himself—the justice to withdraw it.

Coming now to my action as the honorary secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, I shall content myself by observing that the honourable member has made his statements without knowledge of the occurrences he speaks about. Sir Charles Pritchard observes that the Association sent a representation to Government without being "considered and adopted by the general body" of its members. Allow me to explain what really occurred. The letter to which Sir Charles refers is the one forwarded to the Government in May 1890 with regard to the oppressive and unpolitic embargoes laid on toddy trees. Its printed draft was originally circulated among all the members. After this, it was patiently considered at a special meeting called for the purpose at which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang presided. And it was after such consideration alone that the memorial as amended "by the general body of members" assembled—will it surprise Sir Charles Pritchard to learn?—was submitted to Government. This is the plain and unvarnished statement of fact with regard to the letter to which Sir Charles Pritchard has referred.

As to my personal action, I repudiate again the statement that I am, or ever was, interested in advocating the cause of toddy-tree owners, whether in Bombay or Salsette. I know well that it is one of the stock tricks with Government officials, when they have on rational defence of their own policy to offer, to turn the tables on critics at least as disinterested as themselves by ascribing to them personal motives or interests. Agitators are professional"—what is Sir Charles himself?—and advocates of certain policy are "interested—is he quite disinterested after all?—There is nothing new in these allegations, or in the spirit in which they are made. However, once more, I will say that I have never in my life had anything to do with any such class of proprietors, and have never held any communications with them on this particular subject. Neither am I in any way interested in their estates or belongings directly or indirectly, in the remotest degree. If, however, at any time I needed an introduction to some of the contractors who have grown fat and prosperous under Sir Charles Pritchard's Abkari regime, I suppose he would give me one? He, no doubt, knows them much better than I do.

All this is scarcely worthy of the reputation of a member of Government, though it is on a par with certain glaring misstatements of facts to which the honourable member gave currency in public despatches five years ago, and which in the public interests I was constrained to expose in the manner they deserved. Sir Charles Pritchard and I have long differed on many points. Let us see whether we agree in thinking that statements prejudicial to the good name of another ought to be withdrawn by any honourable men when their inaccuracy is pointed out. Though Government happily have not the "party press" for which Lord Harris yearns I am sure your columns would be open to him for any withdrawal of these misstatements that he may wish to make,—Yours, &c.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.

Bombay, 28th June 1892.

P.S.—I cannot refrain from adding here that the statements made against Mr. Dantra are equally unwarrantable and should be withdrawn. So far as my personal knowledge extends, his valuable criticisms touching the local Abkari arrangements generally, and raw toddy in particular, have emanated from purely disinterested motives, and from a desire to see a wholesome and healthy reform introduced in the Abkari regime of Bombay Presidency.

D. E. W.

To the interviewer of "Black and White" the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster appears to have said: "I believe that England will become Catholic, for she is already half-Catholic. I do not mean that half the population has become so, but that half a revolution has been made towards Catholicism. As we have seen, the mental attitude of England towards Catholicism has undergone a great change. Take, for instance, the High Church movement. They are doing a great service to us; for though it is true they arrest some who would otherwise have come over, yet on the whole they are doing our work, and nearly all the old controversies have died out. Our doctrines are now taught where they were formerly denounced. . . . England herself will never, I think, be Catholic throughout, but her main religion will be so without a doubt."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING

Babajee Babuljee was charged with making false statements in a declaration which was by law receivable as evidence, namely, in an affidavit made by him before the Judge in chambers on the Original Side of the Court, and with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. It arose out of certain statements made by the accused in suit 417 of 1891, which was filed on the Original Side of the Court on a promissory note for Rs. 4,000, dated the 20th July 1891. The case for the plaintiff was that that note had been given in substitution for a previous one for Rs. 3,000, which had been given by the defendant to the plaintiff, and in respect of which another suit had been filed. That suit was filed about the end of July or the beginning of August, 1891, as a summary suit in which it was necessary for the defendant to make an affidavit before the Judge in chambers before he was given leave to defend it. The statement made such an affidavit in which some of the false statements were made, which the learned counsel read to the jury. In that affidavit the accused distinctly denied the execution of the promissory notes for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000, suggesting that, if they bore his signatures, those signatures must have been made by him upon certain blank papers which were some time ago handed by him in another matter to Dadabhoy Narayen, a clerk of Mrs Chalk, Solicitor. The next charge, Mr. Lang said, referred to statements made by the accused in his written statement of defence, which he put in on the 20th September, 1891; and upon that written statement the case came on for hearing. The learned counsel said he would call oral evidence to show that the accused had executed the promissory notes. He himself was examined in the case, and he admitted in cross-examination that the signature to the note for Rs. 4,000 was his; and that he was wrong in denying the making of that signature in his affidavit above referred to. So that, in his evidence, he admitted that to be true which in his affidavit he had alleged to be false.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

Dadabhoy Narayen, a clerk in the office of Messrs Chalk, Walker and Smetham, said he was present in Mr. Justice Parsons's court when the accused gave evidence in the suit brought against him. Witness had been in the habit of transacting business for Bhasker Raghunath. He knew the accused for the last four years. On the 10th December, 1890, the accused executed a promissory note for Rs. 3,000 in favour of Bhasker Raghunath, and witness paid accused the sum of Rs. 3,000 mentioned in the note. When the signature was put to the document, the body of it was in the same state as it was now. Witness paid the money to the accused at his house in Kandewady. He and the accused were the only persons present on the occasion. Bhasker Raghunath afterwards filed a suit in respect of that note. A week after the suit was filed, the accused came to witness's house and requested him to have the suit compromised. Witness spoke to the plaintiff the same afternoon. In the evening of that day witness saw the accused again; and it was eventually arranged that the accused should pay Rs. 4,000 and costs in full satisfaction of all claims. It was agreed that the accused should execute a promissory note for Rs. 4,000. On the 20th July, 1891, accused executed a note for Rs. 4,000 in favour of Bhasker Raghunath in the terms of that compromise. It was executed in the office of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham in the presence of the witness, the plaintiff, and one Gopal Anandrao. A suit was filed in respect of the note for Rs. 4,000. It was a summary suit. The accused made an affidavit and got leave to defend the suit, which was heard before Mr. Justice Parsons. The body of each of the notes was written before the accused put his signature to it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine:—I deny that fourteen decrees were passed against me in 1890. I do not remember if a decree for Rs. 90 was passed against me and Bhasker Raghunath in 1889. Before 1887 I and Bhasker Raghunath were in the habit of borrowing monies from Marwarees. I am even now borrowing monies from Marwarees. Bhasker has discontinued borrowing monies since 1887. He was for some time an actor and has been without employment. He lived with his mother, and was granted by his father Rs. 20 per month for his maintenance until the father's death in June 18-9. I cannot name any person who saw me in company of the accused about that time.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang:—Before 1887 Bhasker was a pauper and used to borrow monies from Marwarees. Since then he brought a suit against his father for a partition of the ancestral property and got possession of the property in April last. He had raised Rs. 14,000 on the security of the property.

Bheer Raghunath was the next witness called. He generally corroborated the preceding witness. In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, he said he contracted no debts since 1889. No decree was passed against him in that year in favour of Framjee Cowajee for Rs. 780. A decree was passed against him in July 1889 for Rs. 33-10-0. In March, 1890, a decree was passed against him for Rs. 100 in favour of Ganna Hemna. He did not remember if a decree was passed against him in June, 1890, in favour of Gamna Nemma. With regard to other decrees, witness said he did not remember if they were passed against him. He had left these matters to the witness Dadabhoy Narayen to deal with. Witness borrowed Rs. 9,000 from the Oriental Loan Association, he believed, in 1888. Dadabhoy had never rendered any account to witness with regard to monies he left with him. When monies were borrowed he showed witness some memos stating how much had been borrowed and how much remained due.

Dadabhoy Narayen was recalled and examined by Mr. Lang as to the absence of a witness who had left Bombay. In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, he admitted having twice passed through the Insolvency Court.

At the close of the case for the prosecution Mr. Jardine said he had witnesses to call for the defence.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, said his client had denied, and he denied still, that the signature, to the promissory notes for Rs. 4,000 were his own. It was for the prosecution to prove in the affirmative that these were genuine promissory notes; and they had not proved that. It had not being proved that at the execution of the notes, the amounts mentioned therein were actually passed. Was there any probability in the story for the prosecution that the amounts were lent by a man who had been borrowing monies from Marwarees at 24 per cent. interest? Was it probable that these loans were made by a man against whom decrees were being passed in rapid succession?

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Wamanrao Narayen, a managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, said Dadabhoy Narayen, who was employed in the same office, had a consultation with him with regard to the promissory note for Rs. 3,000. Dadabhoy said he had got the note as an "inam" or remuneration for the trouble he had taken on behalf of the accused in a dispute between him and his sister. Witness had tried to settle the suit brought in the High Court against the accused. Dadabhoy wanted Rs. 1,000 for his trouble in order to withdraw the suit. Again, during the Christmas holidays, Dadabhoy asked witness to intercede in negotiating a settlement of the suit. It was proposed to pay Dadabhoy Rs. 600 to have the suit dismissed; but the negotiation finally fell through.

At this stage the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Hunt was held on Monday evening last at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Mr. A. Craigie presiding.

The business of the meeting was to pass the committee's report and accounts for the season 1891-92, which was done unanimously, and to make arrangements for next season's hunting. It was proposed by Mr. J.L. Symons, and seconded by Mr. Allen, and carried by the meeting, that Mr. Buckland be appointed Master for the coming season with a committee consisting of Messrs. A. Craigie, H. C. Burder, C. Gray, H. E. Proctor and J. L. Symons, with E. E. Steel as Honorary Secretary. Mr. Saville then proposed, and the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram seconded, that the committee be directed to make all necessary arrangements in connection with the purchase of a pack of hounds for next season, and this motion was also carried without dissent. It was pointed out by a member that the cost of getting a pack of hounds out at the present low rate of exchange has been very much enhanced, and looking to the result of last season's accounts, when they had a good subscription list, but yet finished off with a credit balance of only Rs. 31-9-0, it would be necessary to count upon a considerably larger subscription list this year, if they were to pay their way. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the Master and Honorary Secretary for their services given during the past season; and Mr. J. L. Symons, the proposer of this motion, pointed out that, although this was Mr. Buckland's first season as master, and although he had to be compared with his predecessor Mr. Remington, who had had such great experience and been so successful, yet they had never enjoyed better sport than during the past season.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

A CLAIM DISMISSED.

DADABHOY BYRAMJEE PHOTOGRAPHER, claimed to recover from Jamasjee Navrosjee Dhanadaduna, Jamshedji Jamasjee and Rustomjee Jamasjee, the sum of Rs. 1,000 advanced by him on the 20th May 1891, to the three defendants on their joint account, with interest on the said amount from the said date until payment at the rate of 6 per cent. The defendants, he stated, had taken the said amounts to pay off two certain promissory notes dated respectively 6th April 1890 and 10th April 1890, for the sums of Rs. 1,501 and Rs. 251, given by them to the firms of Pana Jora and Hansa Huckima, respectively. The defendants had not repaid the amount or any part of it to the plaintiff, and the amount with interest now accumulated to Rs. 1,053-10-0. He therefore asked that a decree might be given for the said amount, together with costs against the defendants. Mr. Nicholson of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, represented the plaintiff; and Mr. Brown, solicitor, and Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, pleader, the second defendant.

The second defendant stated that the plaintiff was his uncle. He denied having ever passed any note to the plaintiff for Rs. 1,050-10-0 or any other amount. The first and the third defendants were not on good terms with him, and had been in concert with the plaintiff in getting that suit filed. Some three years ago when he and the two defendants, together with one Dosabhoy Manekjee, were partners in a toddy and liquor shop, they had jointly passed to Pana Jora a promissory note for Rs. 1,500 and another to Hansa Huckima for Rs. 250. From the earnings of that partnership, which lasted for a year from 1890 to 99-Rs. 750 were paid on account of the first note for Rs. 1,500, and the balance due was Rs. 750 on that note and Rs. 250 on the second note and interest. Dosabhoy suddenly left Bombay, having sold his liquor license to a stranger and taken away the partnership funds. The other three partners, defendants in the present suit, filed a suit against him in the High Court, and on his paying Rs. 700 to the partnership, the case was settled. From that time, the three defendants carried on the business jointly, till April last. During the year 1891-92 there was a good profit in the business, which was recovered by the first defendant, who always had the charge of the cash; and it was understood that he would pay off the Marwaree creditors the sum of Rs. 750 and Rs. 250 and interest from those profits. As a matter of fact those Marwarees were duly paid, and in the books of the Marwarees the payments had been entered by the first defendant himself. The second defendant further stated that he had never requested the plaintiff to pay any money to the Marwaree, on the other hand his own father paid the Marwarees, and therefore, the alleged statement of the plaintiff that he advanced the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,053-10-6 was false. From May to August 1891, the second defendant was lying severely ill, and was confined to bed.

His Honor, remarked that there was no need of further evidence for the defence, except that of the second defendant, the evidence on the whole was very unsatisfactory and rather suspicious. The account was in the first defendant's own name, and there was no case against the second. He therefore, passed a decree against the first and the third defendants and dismissed the suit against the second, allowing him Rs. 31 as professional costs.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. C. C. *vs.* ISLAM C. C.

THE match between the above clubs was played on the Cooperage on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 40 runs. Play did not commence till 2-30, when the Y. M. C. A. captain winning the toss elected to bat, sending in Wallich and George to face the bowling of Abba and A. N. Tyebji. The prospects of the Y. M. C. A. looked gloomy at the start, 3 good wickets (Wallich, George, and Winckler), falling for 5 runs. Boileau however, came to the rescue, and quickly put up 12. Harrington and Cooper now became partners and made a good stand, taking the score up to 57, when Harrington was caught by Hassanali off Abba after making 20 runs in his usual pretty style. At 73 Cooper was given out l-b-w. His 30 runs were made in good and correct style. With the exception of Leggett, who contributed a useful 14, none of the others made any stand, and the innings closed for two short of the century. Abba bowled throughout the innings taking five wicket for 38 runs. The fielding of the Islams was good, that of Ali as third man being noticeable.

The Islam now commenced their innings, sending in H. C. Tyebji and R. Abbas to face the bowling of Allan and Roberts. No stand was made till Sherekhan and A. N. Tyebji partnered. Both batsmen played carefully, taking the score to 30, when a change of bowling was tried, Boileau and Winckler going on. The change had the desired effect, for at 42 Boileau bowled A. N. Tyebji by a good ball. Sherekhan was soon afterwards caught by Wallich off Winckler for a capital 29. He gave once chance, but that only when he had made the greater part of his score. A rot now set in, and the inning closed for 58. The bowling of Winckler and Boileau was particularly destructive. The fielding of the Y. M. C. A. was very good; that of Harrington at cover point deserving special mention.

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

H C Wallick, c M Alli, b Abba	0
W George, c M Alli, b Abba	2
A P Cooper, l-b-w	30
H Winckler, c Abba	0
R W Boileau, c Sherekhan, b Abba	12
H E Harrington, c Hassan Alli, b Abba	20
D F Sharp, run out	7
P Wallace, b Abba	0
W B Leggett, b Sherekhan	14
P Allan, run out	9
A G Roberts	0
Extras	4
Total	98

	R.	B.	M.	W.
Shaik Abba	79	3	1	5
A N Tyabjee	22	35	1	1
Sherekhan	21	58	4	2
S C Tyabjee	10	10	0	0

I. C. C.

H C Tyabjee, c Winckler, b Roberts	5
H Alibhai, c Roberts	0
K S Alli, b Roberts	5
Sherekhan, c Wallick, b Winckler	29
A N Tyabjee	8
N S Alli, b Boileau	0
Shaik Abba, b Winckler	2
Mirza Alli, c Cooper, b Winckler	1
S C Tyabjee, b Boileau	2
Azeez Ahmed, not out	3
Mirza Alli Razak, b Winckler	0
Extras	6
Total	58

	R.	B.	M.	W.
P Allan	17	55	3	0
A G Roberts	17	35	2	3
Boileau	10	44	3	3
Winckler	13	45	5	4

THE RALLI BROTHERS C. C. *vs.* THE HINDUS C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the former. Subjoined are the full scores:—

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mr Shroff, l-b-w Balce	0
Mr Mehta, b Kale	2
Mr Writer, c Mathradas, b Kale	20
Mr Fido, b Chonker	0
Mr Gagrat, c Kale, b Patkar	19
Mr Bapasola, b Kale	37
Mr Walsh, b Kale	11
Mr Machliwala, b Patkar	0
Mr Daboo, l-b-w Patkar	3
Mr Mistri, not out	4
Mr Jamnadas, b Kale	0
Extra	9
Total	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Kale	84	3	41	6
Mr Chonker	30	0	34	1
Mr Patkar	40	0	21	3

THE HINDU C. C.

Mr Mathradas, b Gagrat	1
Mr Kirtikar, b Writer	17
Mr Jayakar, b Gagrat	0
Mr Masurkar, run out	0
Mr Patkar, b Writer	5
Mr Shivjee, c Bapasola, b Writer	6
Mr Kale, b Writer	16
Mr Bhandare, run out	7
Mr Chonker (jr), run out	6
Mr Mahadeo, b Gagrat	6
Mr Gosavi, not out	4
Extra	12
Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Writer	95	7	32	4
Mr Gagrat	61	5	18	3
Mr Bapasola	30	0	18	0

DURING the last few weeks (writes a Gallery Representative) Mr. Balfour has hardened his heart against himself. He closes his French novel in time for the opening of questions, and is very much on the alert at the commencement of business. The Irish Secretaryship turned Sir George Trevelyan into a white-haired old man in five months; it left Mr. Balfour fresh, smiling, and *debonnair* at the end of five years. But a single Session with the responsibilities of Leadership appears to have hardened his face and sicklied it o'er with the pale cast of thought. He is now quite a political veteran, and thoroughly "fit," and no longer the boudoir politician.

ALLEGED DYNAMITE OUTRAGE NEAR AMOY.

THE Amoy *Gazette* of the 30th ultimo gives an account of what is supposed to have been a dynamite outrage:—The following is an extract, with which we have been kindly favored, from a letter from a Missionary at Kangboe, a village at the foot of Nan-tai-bu, and in the sub-prefecture of Hai-Ting. 'It is the first time I have to speak of dynamiters in this obscure part of China, for never before was this death-dealing chemical composition known here. The village at Kangboe is situated on a branch of the sea running at the foot of Nan-tai-bu. Here every three days a regular market is held, attended by some thousands of people from the surrounding villages and beyond the hills. In this market dynamite has been introduced by means of junks coming from Hongkong, and as secret has been its introduction that nobody had acknowledged it until a poor Christian was burned to death and his shop blown up in the market place at Kangboe. This occurred at 10 a.m. on the 23rd of May, market day. The Christian, a married man 30 years of age, went to his shop to get his loving by the usual transactions of petty commerce. He was in the first door, having a window behind him. Through this window a projectile was thrown, which burst, burnt the poor man from his feet to his neck, made large holes in his legs, and in the sole of his foot a very deep wound without leaving any trifles however. A bed which was in the room was burnt, the walls of the shop opened wide, and the roof fell down.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Travellard, 250 tons, Captain W Beckerley, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 541 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain W McAdam, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Safari, 1,432 tons, Capt Brusthausen arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Zanzibar, 11th June, with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

The s s Hindoo, 140 tons, Captain E Preston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 17th June, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr K Jeewandas.

THE s s Altonower, 1,681 tons, Captain John Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp (15th May), via London and Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 599 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Dyson, Mrs Cosgrove, Naik Ally Mahomed Khan, 7th Lancers, and 44 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain C H Hillcoat, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Sir B Bromhead, Col Wilson, Mrs Burgess, infant and ayah, Mrs Hogge and infant, Lieut Bateman Champain, Mr Yarub S Ali, Mr Ball, Mrs Dyson, Madame Conral, Miss New and Mr Maneckjee.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
"	Safari (s)	Erusthausen	Zanzibar, June 14.
28	Hindoo (s)	Preston	Zanzibar, June 17.
"	Altonower (s)	Murray	Antwerp, May 15.
"	Khandalla (s)	.....	Calcutta, &c.
"	Iran (s)	.....	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi.
" Trewellard, Beckerley, for Liverpool.
" Arabia, Hillcoat, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Mobile, McAdam, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Thames, for London, &c.
" Nawab, for Calcutta.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trevellard s—4,000 cwts wheat, and 776 cwts myrobollams, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—235 cwts coir yarn, M Moojee; 557 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 2 cases woollen rags, Moses R Benjamin; 18 bales skins, C Essa and Co; 22 bales hides and skins, C Jooma and Co; 108 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales leather, 42 bales leather cuttings, M Mackenzie and Co; 44 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 16 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 10 bales hides and skins, H Jamal; 7 bales skins, M Mobhoy; 8 bales skins, V Mangjee; 7 bales hides and 5 cases peacock feathers, O H Hasum; 14 cases peacock feathers, D Mowjee; 15 casks chutney, Mane kjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 27 cwts aloes, 5 cases nutmeg, 1 case mace, 41 cases mother-of-pearl shell, M Cassam and Co; 58 cases mother-of-pearl shells, and 6 cases ramputree K Surat and Co; 32 cases mother-of-pearl shells, 2 cases ramputree and 1 case tortoise shell, E Passia and Co; 17 cases mother-of-pearl shells M Laljee; 48 cwts oilibanum, H S Soomar; 19 cases fishmaws, C Tarmohomed; 41 cases-of-pearl shells and 1 case tortoise shells, N Miani; 131 cwts gum, K M Jaitha; 112 cwts gum, J M Khoja; 58 cwts gum, K Essaji; 68 cwts gum, J Jaffer; 75 cwts gum, J M Kowjeebhoy; 130 cwts gum, V Heerjee; 209 cwts gum Jaitha Malsey, 1123 cwts mother-of-pearls shell and 90 cwts tortoise shells, M Laljee; 16 cwts fishmaws, A Mahomed Nathoo; 36 cwts fishmaws and 4 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 13 bales skins, Beir and Katz; 30 bales skins, Haleo T Haji

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at the premises, at 4-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July 1892, by order of the first mortgagee, Ludhabhai Ebrahim, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lukhmidas Purshotum, under the power of sale reserved under an indenture of mortgage, dated 8th March, 1889, and of further charge dated 18th June, 1889.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bhendy Bazar Road, outside the Fort in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 321 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 36 8 and 2795, survey Nos. 1572, 1571, and 1629, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 62, 71, 8031, Street Nos. 3, 5, 152 158, and 7 C 15 and bounded as follows, on the west partly by the property of Bai Sarabai Tilur, and partly by the property of Gogari Mohola Musjid, on the south by the property of Borah Bharaly Molakjee, and on the north by the second Pal-bhoni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsey, and Cama, Solicitors for vendor or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, June 29, 1892. Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

A pair of handsome spaniels, property of a gentleman.
4 cases green cambrics.
5 ,, white ground prints.
1 case white embroidered muslin.
8 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, casing papers.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hajee Aleq Suleman—

1 cases fancy tweeds 51-55 inch assorted pattern.
8 ,, flannels 27-28 inch.
2 ,, ,, 33 inch.
2 ,, spanallets A A 27-27½ inch.
1 ,, A ,,
6 ,, striped flanclettes 24-27 in.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Esmail Hoosein.

1 case India rubber combs.

On account and at the risk of Vulubhdas Purshotum, GBLB & Co.—1 case white doria 40" by 10 yards.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 29, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at Chuckla or Furniture Bazaar, by order of Ali Mahomed Yele, managing partner of the firm of Ali Mahomed Cassum and Co., the whole stock of China and Japanese goods consisting of Satsuma, cangu and bronze vases, plates, bowls, and ornaments, paper, silk, and other fans, pictures, cabinets of sizes, lacquered ware, sets of flower pots, workboxes, bowls, tea sets, co ba, tea trays, silver-mounted walking sticks, amber beads, China tea, pieces of cotton, crape and silk, iron safe, cupboard, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 4th prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmael Hajee Mahomed—

1088—175, 1-01-92, 19121-13—5 cases all wool coloured French merinos.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Esabhoy—
1089—2804, 6494—2 cases imitation gold thread.

On account and at the risk of Esabhoy Cadurbhoy Savai—
E K S—5233 38—6 cases yellow leaf metal.
6488 89—2 cases imitation gold thread.

On account and at the risk of Gokuldas Nensey—
1154—1079—1 case trousering flannel.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parsee Bazar Street, opposite Messrs. Graham and Co's Office, by order of Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, to make room for new stock, Wheeler and Wilson's original and genuine sewing machines, from No. 1 to No. 12, cloth and leather cases, Waltham's silver watches, first quality, Read and Barton's plated ware, superior quality, Warner's lamps, burning without chimney, American victoria, street post lamps, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 12th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Savitribai, widow of Sudoo bin Withoba Mahadick and Comdajee bin Sudoo Mahadick, an infant by his mother and natural guardian, the said Savitribai, widow, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of March, 1886, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 140, then under No. 123, and now under Street No. 8, and ward No. 2,360, standing in the name of Sudoo bin Withoba Mahadick, deceased, containing by admeasurement 316 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by public passage called Duncan Road Row leading to Falkland Road, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hajee Joosub Ahmed, and on the south by the house of Gomer Peroo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 29, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction sale of a very valuable large bungalow with outhouses, stables, &c., known as "Albert Hall," situated at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite "San Suci."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that freehold piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,223 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a public passage, 16ft. wide, on or towards the north partly by the property of the late Cunmoo Jaffer Sulliman and partly by the property of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, and on or toward the south by Victoria Road.

For further particulars and plan and catalogues of the conditions of sale, applica tion may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

Also at the risk of Mr. Vissonjee Shamjee—
47 bags out of 233 bags wheat ex Saugor, under invoice No. 228 of 31-5-92.

Also at the risk and expense of consignee Mr. Verjee Hunsraj and his carting agent Iswarlal Dharsey to defray railway charges—
10 bags of wheat out of a consignment of 67 bags ex Banjia to Wari Bunder, under invoice No. 29 of 29-4-92.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods at the Lost Property Office, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

On FRIDAY, the 1st prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Modows Street, Fort, below Mr N M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plate ware, crockery and glassware, rich Brussels carpets, 1, 2, and 3 lights hanging and gand lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, Hink's and Litmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., &c.

The property is on view

On SATURDAY, the 2nd July next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1. powerful bay Arab horse, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1. strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1. second-hand victoria with removable coach-box.
1. handsome fast-trotting grey Arab gallaway, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Executors of the late Rev. Abraz Fernandes, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Louis Francis Miranda, the mortgagor, under the power of sale in a deed of mor gage, dated the 14th day of November, 1876, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece of land being a portion of the cart called Bomle situated at Lower Mahim, near the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvagio, containing 9,603 square yards, together with the dwelling-houses thereon, Nos. 662, 663, 664 standing on the said piece of land, then in the sub-district of Mandvee, and which piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 240 and 230, bounded on the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on the north by the property of Anna Abrano, on the west by a public passage, and on the south by a tank, and which said premises is now in the occupation of widow of the late Louis Francisco Miranda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Rowlson and Byrne, Solicitors to the Executors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 29, 1892.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

FOR MUSIC AND THEATRICAL APPLIANCES

OPEN FROM MAY TO THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1892.

SPLENDID SHADED PARK AND AVENUE, LARGE NEWLY-BUILT THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL.

EVERY DAY

PERFORMANCES AND CONCERTS,

OLD VIENNA, 1692.

DIORAMA, MARIONETTES, EXCELLENT RESTAURANTS AND BARS.

KARLSBAD only 12 hours (by train) distant from VIENNA.

DR. F. B. SERRVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,

YORK HOUSE, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

BAR SILVER advanced ¼d. per oz. in value in London yesterday, say to 40⅜d.; and in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent. higher, at 88⅜ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4'88¼ dollars. Saturday's rates continued to rule for Rupee Securities in each denomination; but, in other Stock Exchange quotations, Consols were ½ per cent. higher, at 96⅜; while Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 107¼. The market rates of discount were unchanged. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3⅛d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 98⅜; Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

The Wheat Market was unchanged. Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower, to arrive, at 40s. Ex-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in most positions, the extreme quotations being 3 15-16d. for June and July deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, Spot Cotton was 1-16 cent. lower, at 7⅜ cents; but September Futures were unchanged, at 7·34 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the total increase this season, compared with the two previous years, is now as follows :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	3,000	2,800	100
Two days' do.	5,000	4,500	800
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,976,000	6,840,000	5,739,100

Spinners have been much more in our local Cotton Market to-day, and have taken 3,700 bales in all, made up of 2,500 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 179; 800 Bengals, at Rs 169; and 200 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 179; and Nagpur, at Rs. 175; but exporters have only bought 600 bales, consisting of 200 Bengals, at Rs. 164; 150 each, of Bhownugger, at Rs. 172½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 172; and 100 Amli Ginned at Rs. 180 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady; and prices are quite unchanged.

WHEAT has continued to be neglected to a great extent by shippers, and only a small export business has transpired in a quiet market, and with prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been steady at our last quotations, with a moderate business doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	18,853	bales.
Wheat.....	29,598	cwts.
Linseed	14,923	,,
Rapeseed	9,799	,,
Poppyseed.....	4,365	,,
Groundnuts	1,455	,,
Castorseed	9,551	,,

FREIGHTS are dull. The Iran (s) has booked Wheat and Myrabollams for Liverpool, for early July shipment at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—We have again a very quiet day's business to report in this market. Rates, in presence of the higher quotations for Silver referred to above, opened a shade firmer for both Bank remittance and Merchants' bills, two or three trifling amounts of the latter having been reported as placed at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits for July delivery; but for Bank Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 15-32d. we have heard of no enquiry for any time of transfer. The market closed quiet and nominally steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 17-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 19-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·64	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a dull and declining market, and rates for Fours have receded ½ to 3-16 per cent. from last evening's final quotations, leaving off this evening at 107¼ for cash and Thursday's settlement; and at 107 9-16 for the July account. 107½ is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—A few Cotton mill shares have declined Rs. 5 per share to-day, at our revised quotations; but otherwise the market keeps very quiet in tone, and prices generally the same as before.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅜
3 per cent. Rentes.....	98⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	69½
4½ per cent. ,, ...	69½
Bar Silver	40½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 25.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here yesday morning.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 27.

The Hall Line steamer Wolsley Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 27.

The Austrian Lloyds' s. s. Bereuice, from Trieste, left this for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 28.

Orient Line Orient steamer from Aden arrived.
Mail Steamer Canton from China arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 27.

10 p.m.	83·4

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	87·4
6 p.m.	86·9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Hotonon is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at or about Thursday afternoon, June 30th.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about four p.m. 2nd July.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur and Jask close at Karachi on Thursday 13th at 6-30 a.m.

Cable Mossamedes Cape Town interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interruped beyond Indian frontier

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended June 18, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	90,000	2,28,000	4,000	3,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	494	9	698
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	22,40,363	56,86,877	1,37,187	80,64,427
Total for 24 weeks.	23,30,363	59,14,877	1,41,187	83,86,427
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	86,831	2,53,648	4,302	3,49,781
Per mile of Ry do.	189	551	9	759
Total to corresponding date do.	22,57,873	66,03,517	1,23,955	79,91,400

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 27,781
Increase to date..... ,, 3,55,027

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPE—June 18, at Madras, the wife of Sub-Conductor E Cope, P W D, of a son.
FRASER—June 15, at Raipur, C P, the wife of A H L Fraser, I C S, of a son.
LAWLESS—June 20, at Rutland House, Chetput, Madras, the wife of W H Lawless, of a son.
LEGGATT—June 7, at Waltair, Vizagapatam, the wife of W C F Leggatt, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1892.

SOME two years ago a feeling of uneasiness bordering on panic prevailed in the native community of Bombay in consequence of a sort of epidemic of burglary, in some cases accompanied by atrocious murders, in the outlying districts of the City. The attention of the Municipal Corporation was drawn to the prevailing alarm by the present Chairman of the Standing Committee, who moved a resolution asking the Government to increase the strength of the police force. There is little doubt that the resolution in question would have been carried by acclamation but for the addendum—incautiously added that the Corporation would be willing to share the cost of the increase—an addendum fatal to the motion. That the strength of the police force was inadequate to the needs of the City, the area of which had largely extended, while the population had proportionately increased, was however sufficiently well-known. In March 1889, the Commissioner of Police brought the insufficiency of the force to the notice of Government, stating that the order and security maintained throughout the city with the inadequate means at disposal, was obtained at the cost of premature aging the rank and file, and sending many of the superior officers to hospital from exposure and excessive work. It was pointed out that there had been an increase in the number of cases of house-breaking in the City, especially in the northern districts where numbers of isolated houses were being built; the Commissioner expressing his belief that the number of such offences would not have increased had the police force been raised *pari passu* with the expansion of the City. As matters stood—and as they still stand—portions of the City have no police within a couple of miles, which at night meant that one policeman passes by on his beat once on his rounds. The Commissioner of Police asked for an increase of 407 officers and men, and made other proposals for the improvement of the force, the total cost of which would come to Rs. 7,000 per mensem. The early aging and retirement of the rank and file having been called in question, it may be as well to state that returns recently obtained show that less than half the force are of ten years service, and that few remain in it for a period of fifteen years. The Government communicated the purport of this communication to the Corporation, with a statement that in their opinion the Commissioner of Police had made out a case for an increase of the strength of the force based on the increase of the population, wealth, and industry of the City. As a portion of the increased cost would fall on the Municipality, the Government desired that the Corporation should be represented on a Committee to be appointed to consider the subject.

A Committee representative of the Government and the Corporation was appointed accordingly. In March 1890 the Committee after going carefully into the facts presented a report which stated the conclusion, arrived at unanimously, that the Commissioner's demand for an addition of 407 men to the force appeared to be justified by the facts. The calculation on which that number was deemed necessary was, however, vitiated in some degree by the assumption that the population of the City was then 9,04,000. The Census of 1891 proved that these figures were too large, the population amounting to 8,20,000. The Government made allowance for this consideration, and for others, and proposed that the addition to the police force should be fixed at 290 officers and men. This proposal was examined by a committee of the Corporation. The majority have now reported that they are inclined to the opinion that a sufficient case has not been made out for the proposed increase of 290 men. Colonel Wilson who was a member of the committee, dissented from this view; and he completely disposed of the assertion that the true reason that few men remain fifteen years in the force, and that most leave it in ten years, is not due to their being overworked and broken down, but to their desire to enjoy pensioned ease in their villages. Under the rules no policeman who is not invalided can obtain a pension until he has served thirty years, or has reached the age of fifty-five years. The night work when the men are seventeen hours on duty, makes havoc of their health. The officers also suffer, and as a result even the inspectors are eager to leave the force when they can find some other calling. Other dissentients, amongst them Mr. George Cotton, the late President, took the view that the responsibility of arriving at a decision devolving on the Government the Municipality would be ill-advised to relieve them of the duty. But as the local Government, at the instance of the Government of India, invited the Municipality to make any recommendations which might have the effect of reducing the proposed expenditure, it was clearly within the province of that body to suggest—as has been done—that the addition to the force should not exceed one hundred men. We doubt much whether a hundred men would meet the exigencies of the case and enable the outskirts of the City to be properly protected, same men and officers from the hardships which now break down their health and disgust them with the service. And there ought to be a reserve for emergencies, which if prolonged as things now stand for even forty-eight hours, would exhaust the resources available to the civil power, and leave no alternative but to rely on the military arm for the maintenance of order—a reliance which is to be deprecated except in the last resort. A reinforcement of even a hundred officers and men would, of course, be useful so far as it goes; the only doubt is whether it would be an adequate addition. Perhaps a good working compromise would be found in the addition of one hundred to the strength of the force in the next cold weather, and an increment of fifty per annum in the four years following. There are good financial reasons for abstaining from inflicting on the Municipal finances any available burden during the next four or five years, during which the drainage works will have to be completed. The whole interest on the crore and a-half invested in the Tansa water-works will weigh heavily on the City before a proportionate return can be looked for. It is true that the revenue of the City is rising by regular increments, but so is the inevitable expenditure. If the addition to the strength of the police force can be spread over a few years without injustice and suffering to the men, or undue risk to the order and security of the City, there are abundant reasons for not hurrying on the completion the scheme of reorganisation.

A Resolution in the Judicial Department reviewing the work of the police in the City and Island of Bombay during the year 1891, has just been issued and throws an incidental light on the problem. The number of cases cognisable and non-cognisable—the former being those in which the police can arrest of their own motion, and the latter those in which action can only be taken on the issue of a magisterial process—was 29,045, showing an increase of 692 as compared with the total of the previous year. The increase was in the non-cognisable cases, there being a falling off in the other class, which numbered 17,893 as compared with 18,548 in the year 1890. This decline in the number of cognisable cases is chiefly due to the increase of temperance charges of drunkenness having fallen from 3,148 to 2,551. His Excellency in Council expresses his satisfaction with this result, which is attributed to the success of the Temperance Societies in Bombay in checking drunkenness; but it is intimated that there may be some doubt—as we are inclined to think there is—that this was the sole cause of decrease in this class of police offence. The number of police officers invalided from the effects of continuous and excessive work, to which reference is made in the Resolution in another connection, may afford a hint as a probable cause of the diminution in the number of charges of drunkenness brought before the magistrates. Every charge preferred before a magistrate involves the presence in court of a policeman even if he has been on duty the whole of the previous night. The temptation to look the other way when an inebriate is passing is, under the circumstances, very strong. The amount of serious crime showed little variation; but the number of minor offences against property rose from 2,646 to 3,207. There was an increase of 31 cases of house-breaking, the total of which came to 212. This lucrative if somewhat dangerous pursuit was followed principally in Mahim and other outlying portions of the City, where the inadequacy of the police force renders effective patrolling impossible. A hope is expressed that when the force in question is reorganised this class of crime will be reduced. The number of cases under the Mercantile Marine Act fell from 10,457 to 8,707, and those under the Abkari Act from 117 to 46. The Commissioner of Police attributes the falling off to the increased vigilance of the force, but the Governor in Council cynically reminds him that a still greater increase under the heads in the year 1890 were also attributed to the increased vigilance of the police. As fully recognised by Government, in a large city like Bombay fluctuations in particular classes of offences are to be expected. There is a fashion in such matters, as in others. The offences against property under the heads of house-breaking, theft "ordinary," and criminal breach of trust showed a considerable increase, especially the two last. The value of the property stolen amounted to two lakhs and thirty thousand rupees, of which one lakh and eighteen thousand were recovered. Nevertheless, the number of receivers of stolen property arrested showed a falling off from 336 in 1890 to 228; whence it may be concluded that the danger of arrest in such cases is in inverse ratio to the value of the goods stolen. This is an anomaly which the Government considers remarkable, as indeed it is. Referring to the increase of invaliding in the force, consequent on the prolonged and excessive turns of duty, especially at night, owing to the inadequacy of the present strength of the police force, it appears that there is a large increase in the number of admissions to hospital, and the Government regard this fact, together with the alarming increase in the number of cases of house-breaking in the outskirts of the City, attributable to the insufficient number of constables available for duty, as a confirmation of the opinion already arrived at that the police force of the City should be increased.

FROM China papers lately to hand it appears that foreign residents in the North are again becoming alarmed, persistent reports reaching Shanghai of renewed demonstrations by the Kalao-hwei. On the first day of the fifth moon (May 26) foreign settlers at Tanyang were warned that the mission station would be burnt, and the missionaries and foreigners generally murdered. Considering that it is not a year since similar warnings were posted, and that almost to the hour specified outrages actually were perpetrated, it is not surprising that the persons concerned made the best use of their time in securing assistance, and that the British representative at Shanghai promptly telegraphed to the Governor of the Kiangsu province, asking that immediate steps be taken for the prevention of bloodshed and outrage. This was, unfortunately, all he was able to do; the American representative, however, had a gunboat at his disposal, and this was despatched up the river without delay. That the Chinese authorities are apathetic in dealing with these cases is only too true, and it is stated as beyond contradiction that three soldiers who were caught in the act of posting the inflammatory placards in Tanyang were allowed to go unpunished. The Shanghai *Mercury* in its indignation demands the bombardment of Peking or "some other large town" by an allied fleet by way of giving the authorities to understand that they will not tolerate any more riots. The riots are levelled against the missionaries—the Roman Catholic missionaries in particular—and against these the antipathy of the Chinese rough apparently knows no bounds. On the 11th ult. outrages occurred in Fukien, where the Church of England Zenana Mission-house was assaulted, the leading literary man of the district directing the rioters. A copy of the Emperor's proclamation hanging in front of the house was torn down, and the building having been ransacked was burnt. The Mandarin who lived close by was twice appealed to in vain; and it was only on the representation that one of the ladies had been killed that he appeared upon the scene. He rescued them, but ordered them to leave the district forthwith. A day or two later the mission hospital at Kienning was ransacked and destroyed, and the doctor assaulted and roughly handled, the men again ignoring the Emperor's proclamation. While agreeing that these outrages should not be allowed to go unavenged, all the Anglo-Chinese papers are not so certain that the martyr's crown should be awarded to those who suffer at the hands of the Kalao-hwei. A Foochow correspondent of the North China *Daily News* is inclined to believe that in the case of the Zenana Mission ladies the exercise of an ordinary amount of tact might have averted the outrage. They dressed in native costume against all advice, and went to a city to which they were practically warned not go. Further, when the time came for them to leave the *yamen* for the boat which was to convey them, they refused the military escort which was offered. The correspondent felt bound to assert his opinion, with all sympathy for the missionaries, that they might help the Government very much, and the spread of the Gospel at the same time, if they were more judicious in carrying on their work. If what he says be true, the power to avert much of the evil now threatening would appear to lie in the missionaries' own hands. The Chinese do not appreciate Christian martyrs, and instead of admiring the suffering missionary's devotion to his cause they are simply incited to further and more disgraceful outrages. Though there is every reason to fear that if the leaders are not punished in an exemplary fashion further riots may follow, it is hoped that the prompt action of the foreign representatives may prevent a repetition of the barbarities of last year.

CRITICS of Indian administration, who are pleased to think that here everything is for the worst under the worst of all possible Governments, do their best to show that Indian railways are a bad investment for the State. The last returns show, it is true, a net loss to the State of thirty-eight and a-half lakhs, though, if the interest on lines under construction and payments on account of sinking fund were excluded, this would be turned into a gain of nineteen lakhs. India has, moreover, to pay on a considerable portion of the capital of the guaranteed companies at the rate of five per cent., and to pay it too with depreciated currency. There is little virtue in an "if" in this connection, but as we are going to contrast the result of the working of Indian railways with that of some of the Australian lines which have no exchange difficulties to contend with, it is appropriate to the question to note that the Director-General of Railways shows in his last report that if the interest charges on the Indian lines had been met at the old par of exchange the railway account would this year show a net surplus of over sixteen lakhs of rupees. However, we have not done so badly if we contrast the financial result of Indian railway working with that of the working of the State-owned lines in Victoria. In that colony it is expected that the Government will, this week, have to declare a deficit of at least a million on an estimated revenue of about eight and a-half millions, and over £450,000 is set down to loss on the railways. Australia, which is supposed to set the mother country so many valuable examples in State Socialism, has herself a good deal to learn in the economical management of railways. In Victoria, when things have gone so badly, the working expenses this year have been seventy per cent. of the gross earnings in India, where we have the Minister of Railways, answerable to a democratic legislature, to shape our railway policy, we manage with an average of 47 per cent. of gross earnings for working expenses, and, as has been shown, it is only our silver misfortune from which the Australian colonies are of course free, which prevent us from showing substantial profit on our railways. Perhaps the English critics of Indian railways, when they look around them, will recognize that the Indian railway administration is not so unsatisfactory after all.

THERE is a passage in the *Pioneer* note to which we referred on Monday which would lead those who do not know better to suppose that it was in Lord Reay's time that the Bombay Government proposed to the Secretary of State that a special Act of Parliament should be passed to qualify the Legal Remembrancer for a seat in the High Court. This, at least, would seem to be implied in the remark that Mr. Naylor's career was "a curious instance of the mental difference between Lord Reay and Lord Cross." As a matter of fact, it was not Lord Reay's Government which proposed a special Act to qualify Mr. Naylor for a seat in the High

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Parliament was dissolved to-day.

Her Majesty in her speech from the throne says that the time has come to consult the country by the assemblage of a new Parliament.

Her Majesty then says that her relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly and enumerates the principal measures of the Session.

Her Majesty says she willingly accepted the India Councils Bill, which, she trusts, will enable the Indian Government to more fully ascertain the opinions and wishes of the various races and classes of India, and secure the co-operation of those best qualified to advise and assist in the conduct of affairs.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Manifesto, issued by Lord Salisbury, says it is for the electors to decide whether Parliament is to be devoted to internal legislation for improving the lot of workers, or to the Irish struggle perhaps entailing civil war. His Lordship implores the electors to pause before they abandon the Loyalists in Ireland to men whose crimes the Special Commission had denounced to the world.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

Sir John Lubbock will hold a reception to-night at South Kensington of the delegates from the Congress of the different Chambers of Commerce.

LATER.

The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was opened to-day. The Hall was crowded with delegates who were present. Sir John Lubbock, who presided, heartily welcomed Lord Knutsford who was present on behalf of the Government.

Lord Brassy moved the expediency of devising a closer Commercial Union between England and her Colonies, which was adopted unanimously.

CHOLERA AT BAKU.

The cholera is daily increasing at Baku. Russia and other countries are taking precautionary measures.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 17th inst., left here for Bombay at 3 p.m., to-day, and the s.s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

RUSSIA WORKING SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

Reports have gained currency that Russian exploring parties are working southwards from the Alai Mountains into the Upper Oxus Valley. The rumours are of the vaguest kind, and cannot yet be accepted as having any foundation in fact.

DR. SHEPPARD'S APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Dr. Sheppard, who recently received six months' imprisonment for grievous hurt to a Police Inspector and a Bailiff, by attacking them with a sword, has appealed to the High Court on the ground that he received great provocation, and that he was merely defending his person and property, and that the officers should have respected the Russian uniform he wore, and not attempted to loot the place. He alleges he is the sixth in collateral descent from the Earl of Essex; and another ground in support of the appeal was that he should be released for the sake of his patients whose lives depended on his successful treatment of their complicated diseases.

THE DEATH OF THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

News of the death of the Earl of Harewood, Lady Wenlock's father, was received at Ootacamund on Saturday.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

A strong public protest will probably be made here if news from Simla as to the Government's India policy, regarding the extension of the East Coast Railway, is confirmed.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

The first Cricket Match was played to-day between the XI versus the next XVIII, the former captained by Surgeon-Major Trask, and the latter by Captain Vidal. The XVIII won the toss, and went to play, and scored 166 in which double figures were made by Colonel Caldecott, 31, Captain Cox, 20, Lieutenant Plummer, 16, Lieutenants Lloyd Jones and Bentinck, 15 each, and Major Hobday, 14. The XI commenced their innings, sending in Doctor Trask and Usborne, but Usborne was soon out having scored 10 only. Captain Poore took his place. Some excellent batting was displayed, both making a stand till time was called. Doctor Trask made 100, Captain Poore 137. Captain Poore made fifteen boundary drives for four each, three hits for five, and one boundary for six; and Doctor Trask made one boundary drive for six and several boundary hits. The innings closed for 257 runs.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Central Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will commence from the 15th November next.

WEATHER REPORTS.

ADEN, June 28th, 8 a.m.—Weather hazy, atmosphere very damp, light southerly wind.

Zanzibar, June 28th, 8 a.m.—Weather fine, wind south, anemometer 326·3.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

WHO is the most mischievous man in the world? This interesting question, raised the other day in a goodly company, received many answers. For one person maintained that it was the Grand Old Man; but another reminded him how the earth once opened and swallowed up quick a promising young man who had advanced this opinion. Some again pointed to the Line of Cecil. These opinions, however, are straws pointing to the General Election. It was finally agreed that the most mischievous man in the world is he who refuses to be convinced by the other man's arguments, so that just as every man is followed by his shadow, so every man is assigned his own mischievous man—a thing which ought to make us at once proud and humble. It is a great privilege to be able to create the most mischievous man in the world, but at the same time that man is allowed to believe that he himself has created that very person. This point settled, there followed the question of the next most mischievous man. And here there was no room for doubt at all. He is the man who writes upon questions of the day, causes that are advocated, movements that are attempted, without reading what their advocates have written about them; who writes on what is said about them or popularly believed about them; who invents false and injurious things about them in order to overwhelm the cause with derision and contempt. This most mischievous man in the world except one is going to have a high old time during the next two months. After the trouble is over we shall begin on both sides to find out the mischief he has done to the cause he has advocated. And all the time this wretched person thinks he is doing wonderful service with every lie he invents, and adopts every exaggeration, every suppression, every distortion. He is now sharpnening his pen and squaring his elbows. "Ha!" he says, "now for a slashing one." When he has lashed and slashed about till he is winded, someone on the other side points out the lies and the distortions, and lo! it was better for the cause if that man had never spoken.

The list of birthday honours has been, this year, more respectable than that of most years; that is to say, it reduces the national distinctions, frankly and openly, to office, politics, and service in the army and navy. A capable, if not a great, general is made a Peer; a third-rate politician is also made a Peer; a chairman of quarter sessions, who is also an antiquary, is made a Knight; so is the Queen's physician; so is a Lancashire politician, who has also written a book. Attempts have been made, of course, to congratulate literature and science upon the honour that has been done them. Of course, literature and science cannot but feel deeply honoured when distinctions are conferred upon their third-rate men. What an encouragement to scholarship would that university offer which conferred her professorships and fellowships on the men of the third-class instead of the first! What should we say if school prizes were bestowed upon the boys at the bottom of the class instead of the top! As for the rest of the titles, they are given to the men in the various services. It is, no doubt, quite proper that they should be so distributed, and we can only hope that the right men have got them. Meantime, art of every kind, science of every kind, literature of every kind, are again reminded that they have no part or share in the honours bestowed by the nation upon her worthier sons.

Perhaps it is a woman's question more than a man's. Certainly, the social rank, the precedence, and the distinction conferred with a title are things more felt, more "enjoyed" as they say, by a woman than by a man. They are more desired by women than by men. Therefore, women should be more jealous of them. The position that I submit to the consideration of the ladies of the country is this: "National distinctions, if they are worth anything, must be conferred upon all who do service, of any kind, to the country." It should be a natural thing that one who has conferred any service upon the country should receive the recognition of his country. There are services of every kind. Thus, the service rendered by a poet, a dramatist, a physicist, a chemist, a surgeon, a novelist, an architect, an inventor, may really be as great as those rendered by the chief clerk of a Government department. And, therefore, if the service rendered be real, the person who has achieved it has a right to such distinctions as the country can confer. Let us be logical—alas! we never are—either distinctions are worthless, in which case they may be abolished, or they are precious and desirable, in which they should be most jealously watched. How can women assist? By helping to hammer these elementary axioms into the heads of people persistently; by bringing the fierce light of public opinion, thus created, to bear upon the question. Let us remember that the Press reflects more often than it creates. A certain paper has often been accused of time-serving. Why, that is the greatest and most valuable quality of that paper; it makes it, in fact, the most precious document of the day, because it reflects the general opinion. From its pages you may learn what questions are ripe for discussion, and what must wait. Jealousy as regards national distinctions is by no means as yet aroused. But it is beginning, and if the women of the three kingdoms will only consider the subject, the time will very soon come when the birthday list will be scanned and discussed with as much criticism and jealously as the Chancellor's Budget.

There is a little society with whose work I have only recently become acquainted, and it appeals so strongly, so very strongly, to all those who care for children that I venture to bring it, dear reader, you I know, are moved by the sight of children in pain and trouble. It is a society which attempts to look after invalided and crippled children of the London poor. It works by means of visitors, each of whom takes charge of one or more children. The visitor becomes to the child a *personal* friend—it is to be hoped a wise friend, who will not spoil the child by indulgence—doing for it everything that affection can suggest. If the child would be better in a hospital than at home, the visitor gets admission for it into some hospital; perhaps it wants skilled nursing, special medical advice, medical comforts, good warm clothing, surgical appliances, spinal carriages, wheel-chairs, perambulators—all these things the society gives, through the visitors. London is full of children needing such care; one has only to dive into the streets round and about Drury Lane, for instance, to see plenty of them, little natives dying and suffering for want of things that poor parents cannot possibly give them. The association has now a little family of 650 cases, which increase by one every day. It wants more visitors; more men and women who will be content to take the trouble of becoming the personal friend of one child; or at least more people who will send assistance when it is wanted. Nursing homes and convalescent homes must be added to the things mentioned above. It is not a pauperizing charity; with the best will in the world poor parents could not find all these necessaries for their children. The Charity Organization people approve of it; practical, not sentimental, physicians and surgeons advocate it. There is a list of committee which, if it means anything, means sound and solid business. Who will join in the work? Dear ladies, these afflicted children are always sad; you can make their lives happy if you will at the expense of a little trouble, and—if you can afford it—a little expense. Send for the papers: the address is—The Invalid Children's Aid Association, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Observe that the note of this association is personal service. Now, some fifteen years ago a lady well acquainted with the various struggles against poverty, and crime, and disease, told me that the people who then gave anything—we were still in the period of cheque-charity—were very limited in number, and if a new experiment was tried the older societies suffered, because there was not enough of the cheque-charitable to go round. She would now say that the number of those who give personal service of all kinds is limited, but that it is steadily, even rapidly, increasing. I should like to get the statistics of those who do give, regularly, a part of their time to working for others. Thus, there are Sunday-school teachers; district visitors; hospital reader—light work, my dear young friend, but so very, very useful; committees of all kinds; visitors at institutions and homes; working parties; assistants at entertainments; carrying on correspondence with working girls; looking after working girls' and lads' clubs; teaching classes in wood carving, iron work, leather work, &c., for the Home Arts Association; the Charity Organization work, largely done by ladies; there is plenty to be done if only those can be found who are willing to do it. As for giving money, that may be done as well; giving money is not always the best way of helping, but it is sometimes the only possible way.

Here is a suggestion—not my own—the really valuable ideas so seldom come to one—but sent to me for your consideration. We have a large and, I believe, a very splendid army in our Volunteers. Their special function is defence against invasion; they would also, I believe, prove loyal in case of attempted revolution. Why not supplement the Volunteers by a force of Volunteer Nurses, properly trained, drilled, and disciplined? In time of war, in time of pestilence, such a force would prove invaluable. We want a hundred thousand ladies—they must be young, to begin with—fortunately, everybody must begin by being young, so that this essential is assured us—they must go through a real course at the hospitals, receiving no money, doing the same work as professional nurses, and ready in time of necessity to take the place of the professional nurses for no pay. Pray, consider this little plan. Anybody can start it with a drawing-room and a dozen girls to begin. It would be no new thing. Seven hundred years ago a school of nurses was founded for service in the hospitals. Abelard exhorted women to learn and practice nursing. There were corporations of women attached to the Knights Hospitallers for service among the sick poor. In fact, nursing is an occupation which has a fine feudal, monastic, mediæval, monkery-nunnery flavour, which ought to make it popular in these days.

There is a little bric-a-brac shop which draws me as with ropes. Like as the toper is drawn by invisible ropes to the bar, so am I drawn to this little shop. It is not a museum of rich and rare and valuable things, but there are always things in it that are not precious or costly, but curious. Yesterday, I found there a specimen of the good old constable's rattle, one of the kind whose handle folds down so that the rattle can go comfortably into a great-coat pocket. When you have opened the handle you can set the rattle going. Heavens! What a rattle it is! Think of being disturbed in your bed at night by the artillery of this rattle under your window! I found another curious instrument, which I secured, thinking it to be rare. It was a lovely green glass rolling pin; formerly, it was the custom to present a daughter of the house, on marriage, with a green glass rolling pin. When my specimen was brought home, I was informed that it was not scarce at all; in the West Country there are such glass rolling pins to be seen everywhere. But I had never seen any—have you, dear reader? And if glass rolling pins are not common objects of the seashore or the cottage to me, what care I how common, to other folk, they be? So I have kept my green glass rolling pin; and if, perhaps, in six or seven years . . . but that will wait.

Does the world grow better or worse? Better—better—visibly and distinctly. The *Spectator* has published a letter from Sir Henry Verney, who is upwards of ninety years of age, in which he declares his conviction that we are a great deal better than we were in his youth. He instances the general improvement in wealth and the standard of living; the old habits of bad language and drink; the improvement of the clergy; the improvement of nurses; the difference between the modern railway servant and the old ostler; the increase of societies and institutions for the welfare of the people—these things only touch the surface. In a thousand other ways it may be shown that we have advanced. Yet the testimony of this ancient gentleman is most valuable. On the other hand, the *Spectator*, while acknowledging the general truth of his statement, endeavours to point out certain new dangers and losses. Certainly one does not believe that we are already in the Kingdom of Heaven. The former savagery, it says, is only clothed, not dead. Now, the savage is the other extreme of the civilised and Christian soldier. Therefore, he will always be possible. Manhood—the middle term—would be impossible if savagery were impossible. Next, there is class hatred. Perhaps. But surely not the class hatred of seventy years ago; a milder, more benign from of the disease. Then there is paganism in the new popular education—the development of intelligence. Perhaps. There has always been a certain paganism in the scholarly and refined classes; small wonder if there appears something of the same thing among the newly educated (?) working people. But what about the ferocious old atheism of seventy years ago? It has nearly vanished. It is no longer a force to be reckoned with. An increased weakness in the national character. Yes; but that is passing. The boys have put on the gloves again, and have taken up the single sticks. So long as the lads love fighting the national character will strengthen. Twenty years ago, indeed, we were in a very limp condition. The whole community, says the *Spectator*, has learned "to whine for assistance—to sponge." No. That is distinctly not the case. There is a want of "grip in the conscience." Perhaps. There is "a confusion of cruelty and punishment." Perhaps. But it will not last. It exists, not in the younger generation, but among the people over fifty. "Education develops cunning, malignity and envy." Not so. These vices always exist. Education only gives them more power and more rapid development. "The note of the hour is increased and unsatisfied: desire for all things good and bad." Well, is that so? In all these charges there is a half truth. These things exist. Did they not always exist? For my own part, I could make out a much better case against the advance of humanity than the *Spectator* has done, but I will refrain. And yet Sir Harry Verney is altogether true. We have advanced, and that enormously and miraculously. There has been no such advance in Great Britain since the fifty years which followed the Reformation. To those who come after us this nineteenth century will seem like one long romance of wonderful incidents and extraordinary discoveries and startling changes ending in—what?

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with English mails of June 17, left Aden at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday evening. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Arcadia, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr A Stewart, Mr A W Seabrook, Rev T E F Cole, Mr P Wyndham, Mr R S Shepherd, Mr J O'Connell, Mr J Belfield, Mr J B Goad, Mr C W Randle and Lieut D F Stuart.

From Brindisi: Mr L P Pugh, Mr W A Kelly, Mr W Fiddian, Mr and Mrs C D Martin, Mr A H C MacCarthy, Major S G Smyth, Lieut E H Dunsterville, Mr W T Highton, Mr and Mrs W R Brooke, Lt C H Hicks, Revd J Taylor, Col J L Hunt, Major C F Thomson, Major Lister, Sir J Taylor, Mr H V Allen, Mr and Mrs W Maude, Lieut F V Evatt, Rev C H Walker, Mr G B Macandrew, Major W Bowles Williams, Mr Wignall, Mr Clayton, Mr Cheetham, Major Campbell, Capt A H Mason, Mr W Hewitt, and General Combe.

For Madras: Mr Ducat, Capt and Mrs Sutton, and Mr H W Foster.

THE anarchical spirit seems to have extended to animals, who in lieu of explosions, have taken to nature's weapons to wreak vengeance on representatives of the ruling class. Lord Hawris is the latest victim of this new mania, having been bitten in the hand by his favourite charger. For some days his Excellency has had to carry his arm in a sling. The official who has had the muscles of his leg severed by the sharp teeth of a favourite monkey has had a still more painful experience.

MR. A. W. LESTER, Chief Clerk of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, having obtained two months' extension of leave from the 18th instant, Government has appointed Mr. Howard, Judicial Clerk to Mr. Webb, to act for Mr. Lester. Mr. Howard will have to perform, in addition to his own duties as Acting Chief Clerk, the functions of Secretary to the Government Workhouse and Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENCY REFORM IN INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE quantity of silver in use in India is by tale estimated to be less than Rs. 10 per head of the population, while throughout all Europe it is estimated at the equivalent of about Rs. 21 per head. From this estimate it may be inferred that there is a grievous want of money in India. This want can only be supplied by increasing production under the stimulus of high prices.

Mr. Daniell observes:—"The extent to which barter is resorted to in the daily life of the Indian labourer and artisan, and the numbers of people who live on food borrowed from day to day on the credit of the next harvest, and the amount of wages which is paid in provisions, can be with difficulty understood by those accustomed to European methods of business. The Indian magistrate or revenue collector having daily experience of these customs' soon ceases to notice them as unusual. The influence, however, which they exert as restraints on industry is from an economical point of view of enormous importance; and any measure tending to improve a condition of the labour market so injurious to the people at large, claims attention on this, if on no other ground. An enormous proportion of the lower class of people are not only habitually in debt, but are insufficiently fed and clothed, and are always on the verge of starvation. The petty tyrannies and extortion of the village grain-dealer and money-lender are facts notorious to all." The same writer observes that: "The ascendency of this class in their character of creditor amongst the cultivating proprietors and tenantry gives them a comparative monopoly in the purchase of produce, and the price at which they choose to buy is in practice that which the seller must accept."

I have indicated some of the main facts relied on by those persons who advocate the introduction into India of a more abundant currency, and of a free circulation of gold and silver money. Viewed from the standpoint of European commerce, India is still only partially developed, though vast strides have been made during the past thirty years. Communications in many places are still very incomplete, and native trade is still carried on throughout India by means of the archaic contrivances suited to populations which found it difficult to communicate with each other, and were in constant insecurity.

The hoarding of gold, silver, and grain is still universally practised outside the large towns. Banking in the European sense has not yet extended beyond a few of the largest cities, where European merchants or their agents reside. Trade by barter is carried on in rural parts to an extent that would amuse anyone unacquainted with the normal conditions of Indian agricultural life. Field labour is almost universally paid in grain and not in cash. The land revenue is collected under conditions that give an enormous and apparently unfair advantage to the money-lender. Crop or no crop, harvested or unharvested, sold or unsold, the land revenue of each holding must be paid punctually on the appointed day to the village accountant. A rigid arrangement of this sort is, of course, made possible only by means of the village money-lenders, who can ask what price they choose for the accommodation afforded, and who in bad seasons are little likely to neglect their opportunity. The land revenue is almost entirely collected in rupees, which are paid in to the sub-divisional treasuries, and are thence distributed by Government in payment of public claims of all kinds. The public revenues are in fact ordinarily put into and paid out of the State treasuries without the intervention of any bank, and do not enter into the ordinary commercial channels.

The system described is the necessary outcome of the existing economical conditions of the country. It is plainly opposed to all European ideas, and sufficiently explains the abnormal poverty which is the characteristic feature of Indian peasant life. As Mr. Daniell observes, a very slight increase in the cost of provisions brings peasant families in great numbers down to half a meal a day, and to the use of weeds and berries as food. Sir James Caird noticed as a fact of extreme gravity that wages in India bear a less proportion to the price of food than in any country of which we have knowledge. The common price of grain in the Southern States of America, in which the free black labourer is fed, is about the same as that of the Indian labourer, *viz.*, 50 to 60 lbs. per rupee. But his wages are eight times that of the Indian, while the climate is much the same in its demands for clothing and shelter.

The emancipation of the agricultural classes from the most depressing conditions described, which amount in effect to serfdom of a peculiarly rigid kind, can be effected "by no means which omit to provide for the unrestricted coinage of as large a portion of the gold and silver bullion now in India and the free circulation of both kinds of money as the people may by their own action bring into use." In other words the industrial and economical development of India imperatively demand as an essential preliminary a reform of the Indian currency so as gradually to assimilate the native system to that which is in force amongst the more advanced and civilised nations with the trade of the country is now carried on. As Mr. Daniell has well observed: —"The people are becoming familiarised with the ways of Western traders, with the principle of association in the production and conveyance of commodities, with the advantages of competition opposed to combination, of small profits and quick returns distributed among a large number of traders in substitution of large profits obtained at longer intervals by a smaller number."

Although the increasing export trade of India furnishes abundant evidence of increasing capacity to take advantage of opportunities for gain, it is quite clear that the producers are at present terribly handicapped by the economical conditions under which they are required to work, and by the want of a sufficiently abundant currency to replace the primitive conditions of barter under which all their present wants are supplied.

The merchants of Liverpool and Manchester who have long been clamouring for a reform of the Indian currency are well aware that the exclusive use of silver coin in India, and the uncertain value of that coinage measured in gold, are serious practical restraints on trade. The fluctuations in exchange have, in fact, the same effect as the levy of a heavy import duty at the Indian ports. Under these conditions Indian purchasers of goods from England have to pay a higher price than would otherwise be necessary; and for this reason purchases are fewer and exports from England less than they ought to be. The effect of introducing a gold currency would be to correct this serious disadvantage; and would bring the commercial classes in India into more direct communication with purchasers and producers in foreign countries.

The proposal to establish a gold standard is sometimes objected to on the ground that it would tend still further to depreciate silver, and that the financial difficulties of the Government instead of diminishing would increase. These objections have been fully examined by Mr. Daniell, who points out that: "One effect of the use of gold as coin would be to stimulate production in India by the wider market which it would open to the sale of her commodities. This increased production can only be effected by an increased expenditure of silver coin, that is by an enlargement of the annual increment now made to the Indian currency of £8,000,000 or £10,000,000 worth of silver; and the silver or a large portion of it in being displaced from use by gold would be absorbed in increasing the natural productions of the country." Another effect of bringing the hoarded gold into use as coin would be under Mr. Daniell's scheme "to increase the world's stock of coined gold in the form best calculated to extend its use in commerce." The Indian sovereign would, in fact, be likely to pass current over the whole world as the British or Australian sovereign now does. It is also noted that the additional employment given to silver under the stimulus which an extended use of gold is assumed as giving to the productive energies of the people would also act towards a rise in exchange value.

Mr. Daniell's scheme is only one of various ways proposed for giving effect to the plan of introducing into India a gold currency. It may on full examination be found to be impracticable on its own merits; but the only objections that have heretofore been raised to it are based more on the supposed impossibility of procuring the necessary gold than on any other ground. If there are really hoards of gold in India to the value of £200 millions sterling, it is clear that the introduction of a gold currency presents no insuperable difficulty; and the only questions for consideration are whether this fundamental change in the currency arrangements of India is justified by her own internal needs, and by the extraordinary depreciation of the value of silver during the past twenty years.

In conclusion, it may be observed that the establishment of a gold standard is one thing and the introduction of a gold currency, at the expense of the State, another thing. The first proposal has been urged as far back as 1859, and has since been reiterated with increasing urgency since the silver cataclysm produced by the German financial *coup d'etat* of 1871. Lord Sherbrooke has once proposed a paper currency for India founded on gold. And more recently Mr. Clarmont Daniell, as already shown, has proposed the establishment of a gold standard and simultaneous introduction of a gold currency side by side with silver. The proposal of the Indian Currency Association, as reported by telegram, is to establish a gold standard without necessarily introducing a gold currency. It is a question for experts to decide whether the introduction of a gold currency into India can be much longer safely deferred with reference to all the important considerations stated in this paper.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT IN COURT.

THE BARRISTER AND HIS PHYSIC.

AN amusing incident occurred yesterday afternoon during the hearing of a case before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship after hearing several witnesses in the case, rose for tiffin at 2 30 o'clock, intimating that he would further proceed with the case at 3 o'clock. Mr. Sanjana, barrister, who appeared for the defendant, informed his Worship that half an hour was not sufficient for him to go to the Fort, and take his tiffin, and return to Court. He, therefore, asked his Worship to allow him at least one hour.

Mr. Dustoor refused to do so, stating that he had made up his mind to proceed with the case during the whole of the afternoon, and he had not fixed any other case for hearing. He could not waste his time.

Mr. Sanjana: I will not starve myself for this wretched case. If your Worship will not give me sufficient time, I shall be compelled to give up the case.

The Magistrate: I cannot accede to your application for the reason I have just mentioned.

Mr. Sanjana: I have to take my medicine also; and I will not be able to return in half an hour, and so I ask your Worship's indulgence to have the cross-examination of the witness reserved until I return.

The Magistrate: I cannot do that, Mr. Sanjana.

Mr. Sanjana then stated that he would give up the brief, and throwing the papers on the table he turned to his client and told him in Gujrati "I say, find out some other counsel: I don't want this case."

Exactly at 3 o'clock, the case was again resumed, and Mr. Sanjana arrived in Court a few minutes later to defend the case.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE city of Poona has been placed out of bounds for troops until further orders.

THE next civil and military examination in languages will be held at Bombay on the 4th July.

THE Second-class Station Staff Officers at Poona, Mhow and Kamptee, are to receive Rs. 150 Staff pay nett, monthly, all their office expenses being borne by the State.

CAPTAIN SWAYNE, Madras Sappers, and Lieutenant Swayne, 16th Bengal Infantry, will be employed on Survey work on the Somali Coast for the next four months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. B. Standbridge, Royal Artillery, on promotion to half-pay, has been removed from the regiment for employment in the Ordnance Department.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. GATACRE, C. B., Commanding the Nagpore District, who has been on special duty at Army Head-Quarters on a committee on "Reorganization," has been directed to return to Kamptee on completion of the special duty.

MAJOR S. GRANT, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has, on return to India from a course of instruction in engineering, been posted for special duty in connection with the new water works to the Bangalore Division.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the issue of a special bounty to men of the garrison, Mountain and Heavy Artillery, and of the 2nd Battn. Lancashire Fusiliers; 2nd Battn. Durham Light Infantry; 2nd Battn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; 1st Battn. Royal Fusiliers; 1st Battn. Cheshire Regiment; and 1st Battn Norfolk Regiment, who would in ordinary course return to England for transfer to the Reserve during the next trooping season, and who are willing to extend their service in India. All men of not less than six years' service who are willing to extend their service with the colours, for one year, will receive Rs. 70, two years and any further period Rs. 140. This farther period of service will be completed in India, and will commence after the expiration of the one year's service with the colours due from a soldier serving in India. (Why should it?) The bounty will be paid at once to men signing an agreement, or will be placed in the Government Saving's Bank to his credit. Men volunteering will be liable to transfer to any corps.

AN ABKARI CALCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Dantra in his letter to your contemporary, which appeared in this morning's issue, states:—"It is safe to say that two bottles of 25° U.P. country spirit are equal to one of foreign spirits," and he uses this assumption in arriving at totals which he desires the public to receive in preference to those published by Government. The absurdity of such an assumption is perfectly clear to business men; but as a number of people have a very small knowledge of such matters, it is as well that attention should be called to this particular statement which illustrates the standard of accuracy considered sufficient for the public. According to this the average strength of foreign liquor referred to must be far above proof, which is certainly not the case, and if Mr. Dantra's figures were otherwise sound it would be necessary owing to the over-estimate referred to reduce his 226,000 gallons of foreign spirits to nearly one-half of that quantity. But there is a still greater error, for while it is proposed to add foreign liquor consumed in Bombay in 1890-91 in order to save the total, no similar addition is apparently contemplated for the years 1872-73, with which the latter figures are being compared, and it follows that Mr. Dantra's conclusions can only be accepted on the consumption that in 1872-73 there was no local consumption of foreign spirits in bottle in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

June 27. X.

P.S.—I find from published figures that the average strength of potable spirit imported into Bombay in 1890-91 was 9·6 per cent. under proof, and if Mr. Dantra's figures were otherwise useful it would be necessary to reduce his 226,000 gallons by about 40 per cent.

FOOT RACE AT NASIRABAD.

A NASIRABAD correspondent writes to us:—The Gloster Regiment turned out in full force at 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, to witness a hundred yards flat race between Lce. Corpl. G. Parkwood and Pte. H. Kettle. The two runners, who both belong to the above corps, run a few weeks ago for a stake of Rs. 50, and Parkwood won by about 1½ yards; but it was thought by Kettle's supporters that he (Kettle) did not run up to his usual form; so the present race was arranged for Rs. 200. The two runners came to the mark looking very fit, and were both so eager to speed on their way, that they broke away almost simultaneously before Lieutenant Waller, who was holding the pistol, could pull the trigger; on toeing the mark the second time, however, they both got off together, and after the first 20 yards it could be seen that Parkwood, who was going in splendid form, was gradually getting away from his opponent, and he eventually cantered in a winner by three yards, so that Captain the Hon. R. Prer.ch, who officiated as judge, had no difficulty in awarding the stakes.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE HON'BLE MR. BIRDWOOD said:—Your Excellency,—I have no wish to discuss at any length the reasons for and against the measure now under our consideration, or to go over ground that has already been covered by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill and the other members of this Council, who have already spoken. Still, in regard to a Bill which has excited much interest outside these walls, I am unwilling to give a silent vote on the motion that it be read a second time, by which we are called upon to affirm its principle. I was not a member of your Excellency's Government when this Bill was introduced, and approach the consideration of it without bias of any kind. My vote for the second reading will be given because I am satisfied from the evidence that has been placed before the Council and the arguments that have been addressed to it, that the Bill is one which, in the circumstances of the Districts to be affected by it, the Council is bound to pass. I cannot suppose that this Government would ever have introduced a Bill of this kind, which interferes to a certain extent with private rights and with the possession of private property, unless the necessity for repressive measures had been made very clear. Now the report of the select committee shows clearly the circumstances which have imposed upon the Government the duty of undertaking such measures. It shows the prevalence of gross drunkenness among certain classes of the community in the Northern Konkan. It shows that this state of drunkenness is largely due to the illicit manufacture and consumption of liquor made from mhowra flowers; and it shows incontestibly that serious crime has been induced by such drunkenness in that part of the country. There are undoubtedly grave evils to be dealt with; and I agree with those who have spoken before me who think it better that these evils should be checked by a law regulating the possession of mhowra flowers, such as that now before us, than by the continuance of preventive police posts in the districts where crime, due to the immoderate use of liquor, is prevalent; for the cost of such punitive posts falls alike on the innocent as well as the guilty. The Bill before us is distinctly on the side of temperance, and it is a moderate Bill. It has been improved in its passage through the Council. It is free from some of the objections to which it was open when it was introduced. As it stands, it is well calculated, I think, to be of use. Whether it will secure all the objects that are desired time alone can show. But if it secures for the people of the Thana and Kolaba districts one half of the benefits that are expected from it, then this Council will, in passing it, have earned the gratitude of the people, not of those districts only, but of the whole Presidency.

The Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Wadia, said,—I am very glad to hear from the Hon. Mr. Wadia that he does not represent the interest of the Parsi community or the interest of any other community which has taken a prominent part in opposing this Bill. I am also glad to hear that there are very few Parsis who are hostile to this measure, and that there are no Parsis, who are opposing this Bill from interested motives. The hon'ble member has further expressed a wish that there should be a clause in this Bill for the granting of permits for the sale and export of mhowra flowers to any one asking for it without any restriction. I am afraid we cannot make such a wide concession; if we did so, the object of this Bill would be defeated. As regards his other suggestion, that permits should be granted for the export of the mhowra flowers from one district to another, the hon'ble member will see that this concession has already been made. Sub-sec. 3 of sec. 18 A provides for the export of mhowra flowers from one district to another during the period of two months, from the 16th February to the 15th of April in each year, or such longer period embracing the said two months as the Governor in Council from time to time in the Bombay *Government Gazette* directs. This is the period when the mhowra flowers are fresh, and I think answers the suggestion of the hon'ble member.

His Excellency said:—Under ordinary circumstances I think that a peroration in favour of this Bill would be unnecessary from me, seeing that a select committee—composed as my hon'ble colleague has described—has recorded its opinion, that after a careful consideration of these several documents, it is convinced that the illicit manufacture of spirit, and the consumption of intoxicating liquor exists in Thana and Kolaba to such an extent as to seriously affect the welfare of a large portion of the population of those districts, and they are satisfied that no real or lasting improvements can take place unless steps are taken to prevent illicit distillation and consumption of liquor. The select committee, composed as my hon'ble colleague has described, has deliberately expressed that opinion, and this Council has unanimously supported it, and I repeat that under ordinary circumstances, a peroration would have been unnecessary. It is impossible, however, to ignore the fact that a considerable opposition has been raised outside of this Council against the principle of this Bill, and I think that it would be regarded as disrespectful to that opinion on my part if I was to allow this debate to conclude without offering some remarks on the opposition. The Bill itself has taken a long time in preparation for various reasons, and, as a matter of fact, when I arrived in this country I found it on the stocks ready for me to take up, and it was my bounden duty to consider the evidence placed before the Council, voluminous though it was, and I do not think that I complained at the amount of labour entailed upon me in having to scan that evidence, although I observe complaints are now made outside the Council because this Government has endeavoured to keep its promise and lay upon the table all the information it had in its power. Having read that evidence, and having discussed the question with those who had practical experience of the condition of this district, I have come to the conclusion that the policy which has resulted in placing this Bill before the Council is justified, and I cannot avoid going on with the Bill which, it appeared to me, was absolutely necessary, and which this Council has declared to be absolutely necessary. Now, the opposition the Bill has met with has come from three quarters. It has come from the Press, several associations, and in a modified form, from one or two Talukas in the affected districts; but it is remarkable that the main opposition has not been from the districts affected, but from the city of Bombay and the city of Poona. Now as regards the opposition from the Press, I shall be very sorry if it was thought that I put any depreciatory value upon the criticism based on the Bill, but I do not think that that Press criticism is exactly of the same character that it would have been in a country, or in those countries in which legislation is proceeded with on somewhat similar lines to that in which legislation is proceeded with here. I mean in this way. This Council legislation in India is proceeded with upon the lines which after centuries of struggle has been won by the people of western countries, and in course of time it has resulted that in those countries two parties, or more, as the case may be, have grown up, and attached to each of those parties there is Press representation, and the consequence is that a question of an interesting character is invariably discussed from all points of view at considerable length in each section of the Press before a Bill becomes law. Now the same opportunity hardly exists in this country. Government is without any party Press behind it. There is a Press which I am glad to have the opportunity of saying is upon many questions thoroughly impartial, and is certainly in the majority of cases, so far as I can see, extremely well conducted. But it is a fact that the proposals of Government are, when opposed by the Press, without that consistent support which a party Press gives to the proposals of Government in those Western countries to which I have alluded. I am not only thinking of the Press support given in leading articles. I am thinking far more of that independent discussion which takes place upon legislative proposals, and which, I think every one will admit, produces a careful and critical discussion on the merits, or even the detail of measures that may be proposed by Government. In this country Government itself is so fully occupied—the Executive part,—that its officers have not the opportunity of ventilating its side of the question in the Press in the way that the supporters of the Government do ventilate the views of Governments in those other countries I have mentioned. That is what I mean when I say in India when a measure is opposed by the Press there is not that full discussion from both points of view we find elsewhere, and consequently the public has not that opportunity of scanning the arguments of both sides which it has elsewhere. I am not, of course, challenging the right of any paper to take an independent opinion, but I do say under other conditions, those conditions being that parties have grown up—a measure of this kind would have received from the party supporting the Government an amount of ventilation which would have shown the reasons Government had for introducing it in a far more able form than this Executive Council has, and, therefore, I do not attach so much importance to the unanimous opposition—and I must admit it was unanimous—of the Press that we have met with, that I should do in a country where there are separate parties, and where it is obvious that the opposition of the Press would have at once killed a Bill. The grounds for the oppo-

sition are various. I think I have seen it stated that the Bill is unnecessary. At any rate I may take this edition of the quarterly journal of the Poona *Sarvajanik Sabha* and note what it says. "The Bill, we repeat, is absolutely unjustifiable in principle, and will prove harassing and oppressive in its workings." That may be the opinion of the Poona *Sarvajanik Sabha*. I do not question its right to entertain that opinion; but I say that if the Executive Council of Bombay, with the facts and the figures that it has before it, and has placed before this Council, and the opinions of local officers, who have practical acquaintance with the state of drunkenness and crime in Thana and Kolaba, if this Executive Government had with these facts before it, shirked the responsibility of bringing in this Bill, I have no hesitation in saying I do not think it would have been a Government worthy of that name. Again, it has been said that it is a Bill that should not be taken up, because a Bill something of the same character was vetoed by a superior authority some ten years ago. I will extend my last remarks, and will say that although this Bill was vetoed by a higher authority it would, if my turn of office would allow of it, and with these facts and figures before me, be the duty of the Bombay Government, if the Bill were again vetoed, with the responsibility of legislating for the improvement of the people of this Presidency, to bring in the Bill again. Therefore, I cast aside as without weight the suggestion that the Bill should be dropped because one of the same character has been vetoed before. Another argument that has been used is that if we prevent the free transport sale and collection of mhowra flowers, you may attempt to do the same with regard to rice and sugar or some other article from which intoxicating liquor may be produced. Why should there be any temptation for the Abkari Department or Government to interfere with the free transfer of this article when there is no illicit distillation of liquor from it? If there were, then in all probability it would be necessary to bring in legislation of some sort to prevent illicit distillation. But there is no occasion for us at this moment to consider that as an argument of importance because those articles are not used for illicit distillation; therefore it is not for us to contemplate legislation. The Honourable Mr. Esoolbhoy Visram, in supporting his argument, pointed out that the Abkari system was a monopoly and from the point of view of some people was, therefore, objectionable. But, with great respect to him I am inclined to think that that statement rests upon a fallacy. I am prepared to admit, if you like, that abkari, that is the system under which products of the earth capable of being made into intoxicants are distilled, is a monopoly. But whose? Why, the people of India. It does not belong to the Government which exists for the administration of laws. The proceeds from the monopoly return to the people in the same form, and if revenue was not raised from abkari it is perfectly clear either that some benefits which the people have, the protection of their life and property, or other advantages, would have to be given up, or some further taxation put on the people. Again, it is stated that the Bill is unnecessary, because punitive police posts could check the illicit distillation, and the remarks of the late Commissioner of Abkari are quoted in support. Well, Government has shown the esteem it has for Mr. Loch very clearly, but neither the Government esteem for Mr. Loch, or anything else, will make him a prophet, and his expression of gratification that the check which has been placed upon illicit distillation by the punitive police posts, does not involve him in saying that it would be sufficient for the future. I don't see how anyone, looking at the figures which have been quoted by most speakers to-day, can consider for a moment that the condition of affairs in Thana and Kolaba is satisfactory, or the statement of Mr. Loch is sufficient argument for giving up the Bill. Some writers are inclined to view lightly the imposition of a punitive police post on the people. Well, I am glad to say Government does not view it in any such manner, for it punishes the innocent as well as the guilty. Since the Bill was introduced a Parsi Inspector made a seizure in Kalyan and whilst doing so was set upon by forty or fifty men and severely beaten. Thirty-nine men were arrested, and seven sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Kalyan is one of those talukas in which punitive post is placed, and it has not checked altogether illicit distillation, and has resulted in the people being subjected to visits from the police of an irritating character, and resulting in serious crime and attempts to interfere with the action of the officers of the Crown. Well, I am of the opinion that it is not the duty of Government to depend upon punitive police posts, as they are a serious cost, and the innocent have to pay for the prevention of crime such as illicit distillation, when it is possible by such legislation as now introduced to secure a minimum of interference in the transfer of the particular article and thereby, it is to be hoped, do away with the particular offence which leads to crime such as I have quoted. I have been referring rather generally to the objections I have observed; but I will now take up some of those specifically brought forward by the *Sarvajanik Sabha*; but before I enter into them I would, in a friendly spirit say to these associations which are in the habit of presenting memorials to Government when it is about to legislate, that their representations would, I believe, secure a larger measure of respect and support if they were placed before the public in a more public manner than they are now. I mean if the association in question, the *Sarvajanik Sabha*, was to admit at meetings on important matters, the Press, and we could then know what number of members of the association took an interest in the subject, and what discussion took place upon the memorial placed before them; and whether it was unanimously supported or not. I think the public would generally take more interest in them and would give more consideration to their representations. As it is now, they come from the blue, and we have no idea of how many members of this association were present when this memorial was discussed, or whether it was unanimously adopted, or opposed in any way. I offer these remarks in a friendly spirit, and I hope they will be accepted in the same way. Returning to the specific objections to the Bill raised by the *Sabha*, on page 29 of their quarterly journal, they give an account of the result of the introduction of the measure in 1882, and they point out that the Bill was approved by the seven official members, and was opposed by the five non-official members. Well how different is the case now. Why should we drop a Bill that has received the unanimous support of the Council upon the recommendation of a select committee on which non-official members had a majority. On page 71, the *Sarvajanik Sabha* states:—"Because a few individuals dishonestly distil liquor from mhowra flowers, therefore Government propose to shut out all people—and these deeply sunk in poverty—from all legitimate uses of them." How does this Bill shut out people from a legitimate use of these flowers? For two months in the year when the flowers are fresh there is no restriction at all, and for the other ten months when the flowers are dry and fit for distillation, they are able to move them under a permit. The *Sarvajanik Sabha* concludes by saying:—"False notions of humiliation may prevent the Bombay Government from dropping the Bill now, but wise statesmanship and genuine regard for the true interests of the people alike dictate the course which we have earnestly and respectfully asked Government to take." Apparently, in the opinion of this Council, it his better to check an intolerable evil, which exists in Thana and Kolaba. In the analysis of the Thana Committee Return, published by the same body, I am struck by this remark, that since 1888, the number of cases has rapidly diminished, and that in the course of a year or two a return to the state of things which prevailed prior to 1888, might legitimately be looked for. I should regard the condition of things prior to 1888, as hardly one which we should endeavour to attain to, seeing that prior to 1888 we find that in Thana and Kolaba the abkari offences ran between 356 and 413, and that the total of crime of the population was from 1 in 110, to 1 in 115. I confess I have hopes of reaching even a more desirable state of things than that with the help of this Bill. The analysis also deals at considerable length with the question of the use of the mhowra flowers as food for man and cattle. Well, we have ample evidence to show that it is only used for food by man in very few cases, and for cattle it is only used by the wealthy. But the Bill does not prevent its use as an article of food. My hon'ble colleague has challenged the Indian Temperance Association for not having come forward in support of Government, as whatever else the Bill is, it was absolutely impossible for the most critical opponent to say that the Bill is not an attempt to put down intoxication. It seems to me that the association should have come forward on this occasion and addressed a memorial to Government asking them not to be deterred by the opposition but proceed with the Bill. Those were the only points it is necessary for me to deal with, but perhaps, I may mention the regret I feel that my hon'ble colleagues, who are not official members of the Government, should have been subjected to attack in unmeasured terms because they have approved of the Bill. They have, no doubt, discovered before now that gentlemen in public positions have to put up with attacks of that character, and I have no doubt that there are other people in their various communities, although subjected to the same attacks, would also be prepared to take up an independent position upon matters such as this, and I say deliberately—because we know that these Councils are shorn by to be enlarged—that it seems to me to be a source of satisfaction that gentlemen, who are elected, or selected for this Council, are able to form independent opinions on the merits of measures placed before them, and do not quail before the criticism passed upon them. In conclusion I would call attention to one paper laid before this Council, a very old one, perhaps, but nevertheless important—seeing the name that is attached to it. Mr. Mulock, who knew the Thana district well said in 1882:—"Those who opposed the Mhowra Bill when before Council had certainly not the real interests of the ryots at heart. It would be infinitely better to have a few rules restricting the possession of mhowra berry and thus take the means to do ill-deeds out of their hands, than having the inspectors searching their houses and the Magistracy sending them in large numbers to jail. From my experience of nearly fifteen years in the district, I can positively assert that the mhowra berry is never eaten by the poorer classes, as was represented, and as food for cattle it would prove quite as expensive as nice, the basket of mhowra berry costing four annas, or the same as a basket of rice." In another paper Mr. Spence, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, in December 1890, quoted a report from the Collector, as follows:—"I am not surprised at the petition, for which I can assign two adequate causes: first, those who do not engage in illicit distillation are afraid of being harassed by searches, and mulcted for the support of punitive posts; secondly, those who do illicitly distil in some cases, I fear do so under pressure; and would be glad of any measures which would free them from the pressure. I am not much acquainted with Kalyan myself, but I have had a good deal of experience with the western side of this district, and on that side am convinced that the mohwra importations are viewed with extreme dislike by all except the Parsi landlords, who compel their tenants to illicitly distil with a view to petty gains and enjoyment of the first outturn of the illicit stills. So strong is feeling in Umbargaon that the Brahmin landlords evict tenants who deal with mhowra merchants and who illicitly distil, while in some cases the villagers to protect themselves, not from Government but from local coercion, combine to suppress spirit-drinking altogether. "It seems to me that I am at present almost powerless against Umbersi and his fellows. All that I can do is to watch and shadow the importer, and by doing so a case of illicit distillation here and there may be fully proved against one of his wretched victims; he will be hampered and annoyed, a customer here and there may be warned off, and possibly a conviction against a purchaser may be snatched. A successful prosecution of a purchaser is, however, a very ticklish affair, as it risks an authoritative declaration that under no circumstances is mere possession sufficient evidence, and such a declaration would be known far and wide. The subject of the mhowra trade has been fully gone into by Mr. Campbell in his abkari report, and it is unnecessary to discuss at length the necessity of a Mhowra Bill, which has been urged over and over again. I see no objection to such a Bill if confined to the districts of Surat, Thana and Kolaba; the only possible hardship in this district—that on the owners of mhowra trees in the inland talukas—can be obviated by a permit system." These opinions I thoroughly endorse, for in this district over which this Act will apply there is not only an intolerable evil, so far as Government is concerned, but an intolerable hardship to a number of persons of this district, and, therefore, Government is justified, apart from its abkari policy, in introducing this Bill, and it will ameliorate a condition of things and a number of people who are hardly used over this illicit distillation, and I am glad to find that this opinion has been unanimously endorsed by the Legislative Council.

The Bill then passed its second reading without opposition.

His Excellency: In case any member wishes to move an amendment, I think it is only fair to set down the Bill in detail for this day week; and if there are no amendments it will be quite possible, I imagine, to proceed right through with the Bill on that day.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong June 9th, says:—Although advices from Bombay have been coming in continuously firm as well for yarns as for raw cotton, their effects have not been sufficiently felt here, as prices have in most cases remained much the same as last quoted, and buyers have not gone in for transactions beyond their immediate requirements. Some favourite threads have been most anxiously sought for, but on the whole prices have been maintained at the previous level, and only in some instances, as in those of Nos. 16 and 12, they have deteriorated about half a dollar. Nos. 10 and 20 have been pretty equally dealt in, and these two counts have mostly continued steady. Sales total about 7,000 bales, comprising about

2,500	bales of No.	20	sold at $63	to $70
800	,,	16	,, at $60	to $66
900	,,	12	,, at $54	to $57½
2,800	,,	10	,, at $50	to $61 and $62½,

leaving about 9,000 bales in stock.

Nos. 6 and 8 have been neglected outright. The conviction is daily getting stronger amonng dealers, that the present firm attitude is most likely to remain undiminished for some months to come, and had it not been for discouraging advices from the country markets, there would have been a good response to the firm feeling at Bombay. An increased demand is looked for from the interior, in the seventh Chinese month, that is three months hence, but supplies under forward contracts are at the same time fully bespoken.

The volume of business reported from Shanghai is somewhat larger than during the previous fortnight, nearly 6,100 bales having changed ownership, yet the tone as regards prices, if anything, shows a slightly downward tendency. Sixteens and Tens of cheaper grades have been rather freely enquired for. The market for Twenties has been quiet, especially in the latter part of the fortnight, in consequence of unfavourable advices from Szechuen and the River Ports. Stocks are estimated at about 18,000 bales.

The Japan market is reported to have ruled extremely quiet in the previous interval, but latterly a little more movement has been experienced. Prices show no change; if anything a decline is inevitable. Raw Cotton of "Fine" grades has undergone a brisk enquiry at full prices, though medium and lower descriptions remain utterly neglected.

THE PAHANG RISING.

LETTERS from Pahang by the Sri Tringganu on Saturday, June 11, says a Straits paper confirm the view that matters are being taken too leisurely by the Sultan and the Government, and that practically nothing has been done towards putting at an end for good to the disturbances of Si Rahman, Mat Kila, and the Penglima Muda.

We have the unwelcome news that the Penglima Muda of Jempol has stockaded himself at Tanjong Pepaia, below Pulau Pesagi and has made preparations to stop boats and steamers containing stores. He has already stopped one boat. The Resident says there is no reason to stop trading, and boats would come through to the Ulu quite safely. It just shews what the Government officers know is transpiring with the rebels. The Sultan has gone to Pulau Tawar and the Resident to Kwala Lipis. It is reported that the Government have decided to protect the Sultan's harem, if he goes to Pekan.

We have received letters from our special correspondent at Temerloh, bearing date June 1st and 5th. The chief points are that Jerago, the Orang Kaya's inland stockade, has been deserted and destroyed, which is taken to imply that the Orang Kaya has thrown up the sponge. A number of men are surrendering, and it is believed that the rebel chief is making across the Pahang River between Pulau Tawar and Lipis; if he succeeds in doing this he will be safe. Unku Muda has gone up to Lipis, as also Mr. Rodger in the Sinyum, and the Sultan himself was also to go up river, as there was nothing to be done on the Semantan. Mr. Wise was to go up the Klau and Bilut to Raub, to see for himself if things were safe on that route. There is a considerable amount of mortality among the Sultan's men and numerous fresh graves have been found in the track of the Orang Kaya. On enquiry at the Secretariat we were informed that no news of the Penglima Muda's stockade on the river had reached there. Tanjong Pepaia is about two-thirds of the way up from Pekan to Temerloh.

A MEMOIR which Professor Herkomer has printed for private circulation amongst his friends contains some strange and touching episodes of the privations which he and his encountered before—through the good fortune of coming across Mr. Thomas, of the *Graphic*—he made the start which carried him to fortune. For instance, he even tried his hand at cartoon drawing for a bantling comic paper, his subjects including "Bradlaugh besmearing a figure of Truth," and "Death and Folly feeding War"—his father sitting in turn for the Pope, Bradlaugh, and Nemesis. He sent one of his first pictures to the Dudley Gallery, and an art critic thus noticed it in the Press:—"It represents an ugly girl, choosing bad cabbages with an impossible background." It was sold for £2, and turned up a few years ago at Christie's, where it realised £25. He took a drawing to one of the principal publishing houses in London, and all the consolation he received from both editor and proprietor was that they advised him to study anatomy and eat more pudding."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PARLIAMENT was dissolved yesterday.

LORD SALISBURY has issued a manifesto to the electors of Great Britain in which he says it is for them to decide whether the work of the new Parliament shall be internal legislation for the good of the workingman, or to an Irish struggle which may entail civil war.

THE Singapore Government attached $39,617,71, Government moneys in the hands of the New Oriental Bank Corporation. In this case the money was taken from the premises of the Bank, not, as in Colombo, attached in the Clearing House.

THE *North China Daily News* says there is a rumour that the Messageries Maritimes, having lost a good many passengers by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Steamship line, are contemplating establishing a service of steamers across the Pacific.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 18th June, 1892, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 68,585, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,09,305, making altogether Rs. 1,77,890, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 211-12-5. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,84,954-8-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 220-2-11.

MR. CARVILL, a permanent-way inspector in the employ of the Indian Midland Railway, with his clerk and time-keeper, were recently charged before Mr. Kavanagh, the railway magistrate at Jhansi, with criminal breach of trust and abetting with regard to some unserviceable sleepers belonging to the railway which were lying at Gwalior. The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Carvill was instructed to sell these sleepers, which he did, but falsified the receipts. All the witnesses for the prosecution gave evidence against the accused. The clerk and time-keeper were discharged, but Carvill was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, of which Rs. 400 was to go to the company.

GUARD CRAVEN of the East Indian Railway, seationed at Allahabad, attempted to commit suicide at the Railway barracks on Saturday afternoon last by cutting his throat with a table-knife. From all accounts there appeared to have been a misunderstanding between Mr. and Mrs. Craven over private matters on that day, and seizing the opportunity of his wife's absence from the room he attempted to cut his throat, but not sufficiently to cause death. On Mrs. Craven and the bearer entering the room soon afterwards they found Mr. Craven lying on the floor with a gash in his throat bleeding profusely, and a knife grasped in his right hand. Mrs. Craven lost no opportunity in securing medical aid from the Railway Hospital, where he was subsequently conveyed, and the wound dressed. The Cannington police on hearing of the occurrence, had him placed under surveillance till such time as he is in a fit state to stand his trial on a charge of attempted suicide.

SOMETHING approaching a highway robbery was enacted on Tuesday (21st inst.), near Karachi. A Khoja when about ten miles from Karachi on his way from Malir was set upon by some *budmashes*, who were concealed in the surrounding *Lye* bushes, and he himself and the camel-driver were severely beaten with sticks. The Khoja tenaciously held on to his pockets, but the knights of the road were not to be put off so easily and saved him further anxiety by cutting out both the pockets of his coat, which contained Rs. 20. The police are investigating the matter.

DESCRIBING the Congress of Deaf Mutes in Hanover—a congress at which "no president's bell opened the sittings, no animated debates excited the hearers, and deep silence reigned throughout"—a Berlin correspondent says it was the first congress of the deaf and dumb held in Germany, and discussion was carried on and resolutions passed in the language of the fingers. One of the "speakers" stated that there were about ninety thousand deaf mutes in Germany who had mostly to work hard for their bread. It was to be regretted that many employers refused to take them into their service. Technical schools on the pattern of those existing in the United States, where also grammar schools, and even Universities existed at which deaf-mute teachers were employed, should be introduced into Germany. Another "speaker" pleaded for the education of deaf-mute travelling preachers, so that their fellows might enjoy the benefits of Divine service in their language. The most important subject discussed was as to whether the new method of lip reading or the old language of gesture was to be preferred. One speaker pointed out that to attempt to converse altogether by reading the lips would not do, on account of the great fatigue and exertion caused by incessantly watching the mouth of the speaker, which had an almost hypnotic effect. Both methods, he thought, should be taught.

SOME interesting details are published of the scene in the Royal Palace at Buda during the reception of the Houses of Parliament by the King of Hungary on June 8. The King was alone with the Hungarians, one of the Court dignitaries who on such occasions surround the throne being present; even the Adjutant-General having to withdraw. His Majesty was not seated on the throne, but stood before a small table in the centre of the Reception Hall, right in the midst of his subjects. At the reception of the Lower House an incident occurred which brought tears into the King's eyes. The President of the House stepped forward to read his address, but was prevented by the cries of "*Eljen!* our King!" which were kept up without ceasing. The King repeatedly bowed his thanks for the ovation, but each time the shouts broke out anew, in a way rarely seen in the Throne Room. But the King, who in Hungary is no slave to the Spanish etiquette of the Vienna Court, showed by his expression that he appreciated the outbreak of passionate loyalty, which lasted till the deputation withdrew, every sentence of the royal reply being followed by ringing "*Eljens!*"

IN Paris there is a cat whose future welfare has become quite a question of public interest. The animal belonged to a Madame Dubrai, recently deceased, and his mistress was so fond of him that she has left a sum of money in trust to the Mayor of the Third Arrondissement, in which she resided, for the use of the Scholastic Fund (Caisse des Ecoles) on condition that a certain amount shall go towards pussy's maintenance. A trusty person is to be nominated by the Mayor who will undertake to house the lucky cat and give him three meals a day, consisting of such delicacies as lights, liver, and heart. It is estimated that after this charge has been met there will only be about 200 francs a year left for the Fund, and the question now agitating public functionaries is whether that sum is worth the responsibility to be incurred.

IN the "Norsk Tidschrift for Sovasen," the ship-builder Collin Archer, describes the ship in which Dr. Nansen will make his Polar expedition. The ship is 39 metres long, and 11 broad. The bow and stern are both pointed; the steering apparatus and the screw can be completely drawn into the body of the ship at will. The engine is of 169-horse power. The ship is built of Italian oak, which has been stored up for more than thirty years. There will be an outter casing to resist the ice, so that the walls of the ship will be about three-quarters of a yard thick, besides many interior supports and strengthening of places most exposed to pressure. Besides other boats, there will be two large enough to carry the crew and provisions for several months, in case of its being necessary to forsake the ship.

BEFORE Mr. Vaughan, at the Bow-street Police Court, on June 6, Sir Gilbert Edward Campbell, author; William James Morgan, art dealer; and David William Tolman, accountant, were charged with conspiring together during the years 1881-1892 to obtain by false pretences £30 from the Rev. Marcus Richards, and other sums from a number of other persons. The allegation is that they conspired to obtain fees from authors and artists on the pretence of getting their writings published or their paintings hung in prominent places. The Treasury prosecuted. Evidence of the arrest having been given, the prisoners were remanded.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE following business was transacted at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, held under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF TANSA WATER.

The Corporation proceeded with the consideration of the report of Mr. S. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer, as to the distribution of the Tansa water-supply.

The Commissioner submitted the following report:—The Corporation will probably not look for any extended remarks by the Commissioner on Mr. Tomlinson's very careful report. It will be observed that, in addition to reporting on the past and present condition of the water-supply, he has expatiated at some length on future contingencies and necessities. During the greater part of the past hot weather the supply from Tansa was restricted by Messrs. Clerke and White, in consultation with the Commissioner and with his concurrence, to 15 millions of gallons per diem. Mr. Tomlinson has stated the reasons for this in his 3rd para. and these reasons will, the Commissioner anticipates, commend themselves to the Corporation as judicious. From Mr. Tomlinson's 11th para. the Corporation will perceive that there is a difference of opinion between Mr. Clerke and himself as to the future carrying capacity of the Tansa 48" main. In his earlier reports, Mr. Clerke "to be on the safe side" took it at 17 million gallons per diem. Mr. Tomlinson anticipates that the future capacity will be equal to 18 million gallons, while Mr. Clerke in his report to the Commissioner, No. 20 of 8th April 1892, forwarded to the Standing Committee and Corporation under the Commissioner's No. 699 of 9th idem, says:—"The results of the experiments I have had made show that the siphons are now capable of conveying 22 million gallons. * * * Their capability will be somewhat impaired by time, but I should not think it will ever be reduced so low as 20 million gallons." Whichever view of the carrying capacity of the siphons be correct, the observations which Mr. Tomlinson makes on the subject of waste seem to the Commissioner to be thoroughly sound, and to demand, in process of time, the very careful and serious consideration of the Corporation. Without wishing at present to express any decided view, the Commissioner leans to the opinion that the right policy will be found to lie in rendering the supply by meter imperative and universal throughout the City. Particular attention should be paid on this point to Mr. Tomlinson's 17th paragraph. A general supply by measurement would not only dispose of the financial difficulty of laying the second 48" main, but it would probably have the effect of deferring the necessity for doing so for another 25 or 30 years.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The following are extracts from Mr. Tomlinson's report:—I have the honour, with reference to your No. 4327 of 30th May 1892, to forward as a description of water-supply in March 1892, before the introduction of the Tansa supply, the paragraph on the subject which was written for the Annual Report before this notice of motion was given.

The fact that an additional supply of water has been delivered into the existing distribution mains at Chinchpokli has not, of course, improved the system of distribution mains, but having increased the quantity to be distributed, has enabled many changes to be effected as detailed below. The quantity has been increased by 15 millions of gallons daily, *i.e.*, nearly doubled, and this has been supplied regularly, except for the stoppages caused by three bursts on the Tansa main between Ghatkopar and Chinchpokli. The quantity was restricted to 15 millions of gallons during April and the greater part of May in order to avoid too high pressure being brought upon the main at Kurla, where some subsidiary works are required and are not yet completed. It is hoped that this difficulty will shortly be removed and that the main may be put under full pressure throughout. It was considered more prudent to restrict the delivery to 15 millions with apparent safety, than by prematurely increasing the pressure, to imperil the whole supply. With the increased quantity, together with the completion of the Queen's Road main, the principal changes have been as follows:—The mains are now kept charged throughout the whole of the City and Island night and day; the pressure is during the night and early morning very satisfactory, but during the day is still deficient, pending the development of the distribution system as recommended in proposals now before the Standing Committee and Corporation. The north of the Island up to Byculla is supplied as before from the Vehar 24" main; but as this main is not now called upon to supply any water south of Byculla, the pressure in the north of the Island now supplied by it is greater than before, and the local deficiencies are due to two small mains, *e.g.*, Fergusson Road and Warli Hill, which are dependent on a 6" main, and this is inadequate to meet the supply of all the mills which have sprung up in this locality since the main was laid. The Vehar 32" main now discharges continuously into Bhaudarwada reservoir. It directly supplies Nesbit Road, Mount Road, Matharpakadi and Mazagon constantly; and from 6 to 9 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. the reservoir supplies through its 48" outlet main the whole of the native city, assisting the Tansa supply to keep up the morning and evening demand. Up to the present these hours of supply have exhausted the quantity delivered into the reservoir by the 32" main. The Tansa supply which, for the reasons already given, was limited until recently to 15 millions of gallons daily, is distributed through the Arthur Road 27" main, which was the only connection to the 48" Tansa main at Chinchpokli. As might be expected, to force 15 millions of gallons through a 27" main involves a great loss of pressure before it reaches Grant Road, where it has to supply the Grant Road 32" main and the Gamdevi and Girgaum 24" main (up to Thakurdwar). It was found impracticable to supply Dhobi Talao with Tansa water as originally proposed on account of want of pressure, and the 24" Queen's Road main has therefore now to supply not only Esplanade, Fort and Colaba as intended, but also Dhobi Talao and Fanaswadi back to Thakurdwar. The pressure on the Grant Road 32" main is satisfactory, and the 15 millions of gallons is sufficient to keep up a good night pressure, and assisted by the supply from Bhandarwada a good morning and evening pressure. There is a period of low pressure from about 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., which cannot be removed until we have the means of storing up the night surplus supply in Bhandarwada and giving it out during the day. The full Tulsi supply has been received as before into Malabar Hill reservoir and distributed to the same districts as before, except Gamdevi and Girgaum Road up to Thakurdwar, which are now supplied with Tansa water supplemented from Bhandarwada. The supply to the Malabar Hill and Khambala Hill mains is now constant. The Queen's Road main is supplied from 4 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. from the reservoir, and during the remaining hours with Tansa water. The pressure during the hours of supply from the reservoir is satisfactory, and the whole district has been much benefited.

Jail Road, Dongri Street and Frere Road District have now a constant supply, but the day pressure is deficient. These districts are supplied at night with Tansa water. During the day with Vehar water from Bhandarwada reservoir, but the quantity received from the 32" main has not been sufficient to give full pressure. It will be apprehended that we have not yet attained to the simple system of constant supply at high pressure, and it can now be safely stated that the full supply from the Tansa duct, which I take at 18 millions of gallons daily, though Mr. Clerke takes it at 22 now, diminishing to 20 in a few years, together with the full safe supply from the Vehar Lake (9 millions of gallons daily) and Tulsi Lake (4½ millions of gallons daily), a total of 31½ millions of gallons daily, will barely suffice, to give us constant service at high pressure under our present system. I have thought it prudent to take the Tansa supply at 18 millions of gallons instead of 22, its present discharging capacity, because it is the general experience that a new main with the fresh gloss of its tar coating and uncorroded, has a discharge much greater than it will have a few years later when the gloss of its coating has gone and small specks of corrosion appear, causing not only an ever-increasing friction but a diminution of area of waterway, and what is possibly of even greater importance an eddied flow in the main. Calculations based on the present 48" Tansa main yielding permanently more than 18 millions of gallons daily are, I think, too sanguine, having regard to the experience, not only of other people in other countries, but of our own Vehar 32" and Tulsi 24" mains. I trust, therefore, that whilst it is gratifying that Mr. Clerke's estimated delivery (21½ millions) of this main, when new, in para. 28 of his report, dated 18th August 1885, has been realized, his estimate of its later capacity will also be accepted, and this quantity of over 19 millions of gallons he took at 17 millions of gallons "to be quite on the safe side." Our resources, exclusive of Pawai, may then be taken at 31½ millions of gallons daily: with Pawai, 35 millions of gallons daily: with the aid of the projected steel main from Vehar to Kurla this quantity might be increased to a maximum for the hot weather of 38 millions of gallons daily, drawing less during the monsoon to compensate for the hot weather over draft. 31½ millions of gallons being the full average quantity available, and according to the census of 1891 the population to be supplied being, including Bandra and Kurla, say 850,000, it follows that the average quantity will give, say, 37 gallons per head. The maximum hot-weather supply with the aid of the projected steel main and with the aid of Pawai will be 38 millions of gallons. We have to allow for a population, increasing on the average of 20 years (1871—91) by nearly 1 per cent. per annum, say, 8,500 per annum; five years hence there will therefore be probably a population of 892,500, and a possible maximum hot weather supply of 38 millions of gallons equal to about 43 gallons per head. The practical question which arises here is: "How are the consumers in Bombay to be educated up to the true standard of use, without abuse of a constant high pressure water supply?" Until some means are adopted, *i.e.*, until wilful and negligent waste are checked, we shall not have constant high pressure service with our present supply. Are the Corporation prepared to vigorously enforce prosecutions of consumers who leave their taps open? Or will they allow consumers more liberty but by supplying through meter secure payment for water supplied? The latter course would either bring in a revenue which would render the lying of the the 2nd Tansa main very easy from a financial point of view, or, if the meters had the effect of materially checking consumption (as they would have would obviate the laying of that main for several years. It will be noted that I look forward to the principal difficulty being the habit of leaving taps open either carelessly or wilfully when no supply is required, and no use is made of the water issuing. I am not among those who consider the ocean waste and the waste from defective fittings which has been materially increased, but only temporarily I hope, by the higher pressures: and as soon as the fittings have been raised to the standard required for the higher pressures, there will be no more waste on this account than formerly. That the consumption is through the taps is evident to us by a careful consideration of pressure diagrams attached, which show that a comparatively small quantity of water is sufficient to maintain high pressure during the early morning hours. Loss due to unseen leaks and defective fittings goes on equally day and night and shews itself on these diagrams. Under your instructions I am compiling materials for a report on the subject of supplying through meters only. Our conditions are favourable for such a method of supply and I believe the solution of the question will be found in attaching meters to all supplies, and charging according to the consumption, subject to a minimum charge (or water tax). Such a minimum charge will secure first, compensation for the general advantages derived from a sufficient and reliable water-supply, and the service rendered by such a supply for such purposes as street sprinkling, gully and drain flushing, for which no pecuniary credit is now accorded: and secondly, and most important, it would prevent any undue pressure being brought upon poor tenants to reduce the use of water, because this minimum payment would have to be made whether the water were used or not, and yet it would be sufficient to recoup the Corporation for a quantity of water sufficient for all domestic purposes. The importance of the subject will, I think, justify what may appear to be the introduction of foreign matter into this report; and it must not be forgotten that the water wasted has, in most cases, to be pumped from the sewers at Love Grove, the Corporation being thus called upon first to find money to provide for water wasted and then to provide money for getting rid of it; and it will be well that the question should receive careful preliminary consideration, so that all of the many aspects of this most important matter should be had in mind and be dealt with before a final decision is arrived at.

Mr. Pherozesha Mehta thanked the Commissioner for the speedy manner in which he had presented the above report to the Corporation. It was a report which required very full and careful consideration, and he would, therefore, propose that the matter be postponed until the next monthly meeting.

Mr. Sayani seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney said the better course would be that the Standing Committee should consider the report in connection with the matter already in hand, as the report now before them involved a financial consideration. He thought the Committee might have an opportunity of going into the question and considering how the finances might be effected by increasing the number of pipes for the water-supply before it came before the Corporation, and making any recommendations upon the matter. They should then be in a condition to decide any point placed before them on the recommendation of the engineer. There was absolutely no reason for hurrying on the matter to the Corporation. He (Dr. Blaney) therefore, proposed an amendment that the report be submitted to the Standing Committee prior to its being brought before the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta considered that the course suggested by Dr. Blaney was unnecessary as there was no question of finance involved in the matter before them. Mr. Tomlinson had certainly gone into the matters which recommended expenditure, but they were not incidental to the question raised by his (Mr. Mehta's) notice of motion.

The motion was adopted.

A RETURN OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In accordance with notice of motion Mr. Cowasji Pestonji moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation every month a return to be furnished by the Medical Officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the patients treated at the Grant Road and the Arthur Road Hospital for infectious diseases during each month.

The motion was carried.

ACCIDENTS IN MUNICIPAL SEWERS.

Mr. Chimanlal A. Setalwad moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the following returns and papers along with such remarks as he may wish to make thereon:—1. A return showing the accidents that had happened during the period between the 1st of June 1889 to 31st of May 1892, in connection with the cleaning and repairing of Municipal sewers, the cause of such accidents, their results, and the dates and hours of their occurrence, and the measures, if any, taken from time to time to prevent their recurrence. 2. A return showing the present Municipal servants in the Drainage Department, their respective salaries, duties and special qualifications for employment in the Drainage Department. 3. The record of the proceedings lately held before the Coroner in the matter of the death of Dianco Kondeo by explosion of sewer gas." The mover of the motion considered that the Corporation should be in possession of the above facts to know whether the necessary precautions were taken. If such accidents as they heard of now took place in their sewers, what might they expect when the whole of the house connections were completed. Dr. Mody seconded the motion.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the lives of several coolies working in the sewers had been lost, and the Corporation received no other information about the matter than that which was obtainable from newspapers. He called upon the Commissioner to exercise his sense of what was right and proper and give the Corporation that day the information sought.

The Commissioner asked was he there and then to state the salary and qualifications of every coolie in the Drainage Department? The motion went too far. (Laughter.) If the Corporation wanted the information it must be furnished in a proper manner. If it was of such enormous importance as the last speaker had made out, he was astonished it had not been asked for long since.

The motion was adopted.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM AGAIN.

Dr. Viegas had the following notice of motion on the agenda paper:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Acting Executive Engineer, and submit to the Corporation a report, as early as possible, as to whether—(*a*) most or any of the sewers are choked or liable to be choked with solid matter, and if so, to what extent; (*b*) the cause or causes of such occurrence or liability; (*c*) the best means or measures for its prevention." Dr. Viegas remarked that most of the members of the Corporation would observe the fact that when the streets and roads were up there was always a rise of mortality in the city, and the public of Bombay connected the rise in the mortality with the condition of its sewers. The mortality of the city had been remarkable recently for the number of deaths due to fever had some light should be thrown upon the matter.

Dr. DeMonte seconded the motion, which was adopted.

IN the course of his highly entertaining article, "Stage-Struck," in the current number of the *National Review*, Mr. H. D. Traill says:—Do not let us infer from the augmented importance of our lyceums and Haymarkets, the enhanced dignity of our Irvings and Trees, that the growth of the theatre tends, except in a very minor degree, to the promotion of thought and culture and dramatic 'high art.' It gratifies some enthusiasts to think so, just as it pleases them to imagine the whole yearly yield of the 80,000 'passed' Board schoolboys giving their nights and days to one or other of the Hundred Best Books. As a matter of fact they give their days to *Tit-Bits* and their nights to an endeavour to win a £100-a-year house by fitting some imbecile conundrum with its least idiotic answer. And as the popularity of the 'Meditations of Marcus Aurelius' among the 80,000 is to the popularity among them of the penny novelette, so are the attractions of 'Henry VIII.' and 'Hamlet' to those of 'Cinder Ellen' and 'Ta-ra-ra Bom-de-ay.'

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Honourable A Wilson to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dastur Edulji Bymouji, Special Asst Commr, substantive pro tempore, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been appointed to officiate as a Special Asst Commr.

M C E Biddulph, Assist Comr of the 3rd Class, is appointed to be an Assist Comr of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Pol Dept:—

Consequent on the reversion of Capt A S Rooke, Ind S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 1st Class, to his substantive appointment as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, Lieut W M Cubitt, Ind S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 1st Class. Lieut H L Showers, Ind S

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT—referring to "The Broad Arrow's" expression of regret that Lord Roberts' well-known partiality for the genuine old soldier, the well-seasoned, perfectly-trained fighting man, was not brought before Lord Wantage's Committee by Lord Roberts personally, so that his testimony might have been included in the evidence given before that Committee, and thus compared with Lord Wolseley's avowed preference for the young soldier—points out in a letter that the Committee was last September in possession of Lord Roberts' views on the subject. Presumably this "very important documentary evidence is included in those reports "among many others" (vide page 2, par. 7) "to which the Committee have had access." No one is obliged to agree with Lord Roberts if inclined to differ, but that of course is no reason for suppressing Lord Roberts on old soldiers while emphasising Lord Wolseley on young ones. It comes to this, Lord W. doesn't like old soldiers and doesn't believe in them, while Lord R. does both. As usual, the doctors disagree and the patient suffers.

There is every reason to believe that the future of the Royal United Service Institution is now clearly marked out, and that an understanding with the Government has been arrived at. The settlement of the future site must give new life to this great and useful society, and we may expect to see it put forward its full strength in the completion of its mission.

A writer in the "United Service Magazine" puts forward a very good plea for earlier entrance examinations into the Army, avowedly following the the naval lead. He wants to found a Military College into which boys under sixteen shall pass competitives, and shall then go on to Sandhurst or the Academy. The main object he wishes to attain is to limit the number of failures at an age too advanced for any new career. It is a view which has not before been much dwelt on, but there is something to be said for it. At the same time the evil of a plethora of failures is the creation of competition, and the goodness of the naval system is not alone the age at which the examination takes place, but the fact that the competition is limited. If only three men were allowed to compete for each army commission, as only three are now allowed to compete for each naval one, the number of failures would be at once reduced to manageable proportions.

One of the many minor troubles which oppress Tommy Atkins consists in the fact that he is prohibited from indulging his desire to improve upon the equipment which a beneficent War Office has drawn up for his guidance. Tommy doesn't like his walking-out head-gear and his ammunition boots. Especially does he loathe the former when of the regulation pattern, trimmed or bound with the regulation material, leather. He likes a satin or silk binding, and he likes, and Mary Anne likes, which is more important, his glengarry cut down. Accordingly he cuts it down, and Mary Anne binds it anew. An order has been issued at Bradford forbidding these improvents, and requiring strict adherence to regulation—and discontent is rife. Tommy Atkins is both right and wrong. Right as to art, wrong as to regulation. With a little patience all will possibly yet come right, for has not Lord Wolseley almost as good as promised a "smart walking-out dress"? To accomplish this, glengarry, boots, and trousers must be discarded, and it is plain other articles must be substituted. We can hardly dress our soldiers as Zulus.

At no time has there been more discontent and hopelessness amoug the Naval Lieutenants than there is at present. The utter stagnation of promotion, the constant employment, and the monotony of the work they are called on to do are among the chief causes of this bad state of affairs. Harbour watch-keeping especially has much to answer for, and we would suggest to captains of ships that they should do all they can to minimise this wearying and heart-breaking work, at all events for Lieutenants over a certain seniority—say, five years. Each of these older officers should be employed in training the men, one being told off for gun-drill, another for rifle and small arms generally, another for signal and boat work; each of these should be given a certain number of men to drill daily—after the regular general exercises of the ship have been done. This number should comprise a division or a part of the ship, or, some such definite portion, from which none but the sick should be absent, the Lieutenant in charge reporting this to the Captain himself. Of course, so long as we adhere to the present system of having an executive officer who is not responsible for any gunnery or torpedo drills, and who is therefore out of touch with them, this plan will be difficult to follow, and will depend entirely on the strength of will of the Captain in fighting the tendency to fritter away energy and time in the pursuit of "spit and polish"; but we venture to say that if it were generally followed the Service would gain in the better training of the men, the greater touch between them and their officers, and in the feeling that the Lieutenants had something more to do with the efficiency of the ship than if their chief work was to walk up and down a deck armed with a sword-belt and telescope—as it is at present.

If anything has been brought home to us by the naval manœuvres of late years it is that rapidity in coaling ships and fleets is of the utmost importance. The knowledge thus gained has, alas! not been acted on, and the important port of Plymouth is now almost as badly off for facilities of coaling as it was twenty years ago. At present it would be impossible to coal a fleet of eight ships, working night and day, under two, most probably three, days. Contrast this with Spezzia where, owing to a simple method of four parallel piers, the same number of ships can be filled up in from four to six hours. An attempt was made to improve Plymouth in this direction by building two special lighters, but these have been turned from the use for which they were designed to serve other purposes, since which nothing more has been done. Imagine what such a state of things would mean in war time: a fleet arrives with empty bunkers, the enemy having perhaps just escaped from where they were being watched; all the wharves and piers are occupied by ships fitting out or repairing, and the result might be, unless steps are soon taken to remedy this gross neglect of so important a point, that the enemy would have a long start of our ships, and be able to carry out their object before our people could come up with them.

The "Resolution, battleship," has been launched successfully from the yard of Sir C. M. Palmer and Co., Jarrow-on-Tyne. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. W. H. White, wife of the chief constructor, to whom, in honour of the event, Sir Charles Palmer presented a diamond ring instead of the usual mallet and chisel used in releasing the vessel. Some interesting facts and figures were given at the luncheon which followed the launch, Mr. White stating that in the six-and-a-half years since he had left Elswick to return to the Admiralty he had designed 121 ships of all classes, aggregating over 420,000 tons of displacement and carrying 850 tons. Sir Charles Palmer said that since 1854 his firm had received from the Admiralty orders for 38 vessels, displacing altogether over 100,000 tons, besides orders for 22 sets of engines, aggregating nearly 100,000 horse-power; the total value of their orders being three-and-a-half millions. The construction of the Revenge, also building in this yard, is progressing very satisfactorily.

The eagerly expected document embodying definitively the French Naval estimates for 1893 has been issued in close succession to that demanding the supplementary credits for 1892. M. Cavaignac asks Parliament to vote for next year, then, a total sum of 246,740,758 francs, being an increase 28,344,236 francs upon the ordinary votes of the present year; but the supplementary estimates of 1892 being taken into account, there will be in fact, since the system of supplementary estimates is being abandoned, if the proposals are accepted—a reduction of 11,409,000 francs, in round figures, in 1893. The total effective of the personnel will be 40,432 men, of whom 32,451 will be afloat, 1,637 ashore, and 3,083 on the vessels in the reserve categories. This is a reduction of 488 men.

M. Cavaignac proposes to constitute the Mediterranean Squadron in three divisions, with, in all, 9 battleships, 3 large cruisers, 3 third class cruisers, 3 torpedo cruisers, 2 torpedo despatch vessels, and 6 sea-going torpedo boats, these to be in commission during the whole year—in all 26 units. The Reserve Squadron in the Mediterranean will be reduced from three to two divisions with a Vice-admiral and a Rear Admiral, and will have 6 battleships, 1 large cruiser, 1 of the second class, 2 of the third class, 2 torpedo despatch vessels, and 4 sea-going torpedo boats; and it will have this peculiarity that the vessels will be in full commission for six months only, and will have effectives greatly reduced during the rest of the year. The Channel Squadron will have an active division (3 battleships, 1 first-class cruiser, 1 of the third class, a torpedo despatch vessel, and 3 sea-going torpedo boats) in full commission, and a reserve division (3 battleships, 1 torpedo cruiser, 1 torpedo despatch vessel, and 3 sea-going boats, in addition to a new cruiser at the end of the summer) with full effectives during six months only. There will also be a Flying Division for Training (3 wooden cruisers); an Atlantic Division (3 cruisers and a first-class despatch vessel); a Pacific Division, commanded by a Captain instead of a Rear-Admiral (2 cruisers and a transport despatch vessel); a division of the Far East (1 squadron battleship, 1 second-class cruiser, 1 first-class despatch vessel, and 2 gunboats); for Franco-China-service vessels; and a Division of the Indian Ocean (1 third class cruiser, 1 despatch vessel, 1 despatch transport, and 2 gun boats). There is no change in the twelve battleships to be kept to the mobile defence. It is proposed to have at Dunkirk a group consisting of a protected gunboat, and 2 first-class and 1 second class torpedo boats, and there will be torpedo groups also for Corsica, Algiers, and at Bona.

NOTICES.

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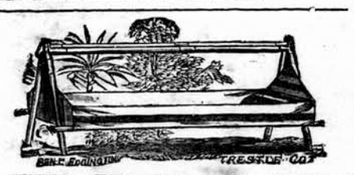

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